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Bosnia Serbs Accept Pact That Denies Nationhood

But Assembly Insists On Self-Determination, Complicating Accord

By Blaine Harden

WASHINGTON — The United States briskly transferred presidential power on Wednesday...

The decision, made by the self-styled Bosnian Serbian parliament after two days of debate...

The vote seems certain to deflate what had been growing pressure in Western Europe...

International negotiators in Geneva had warned that unless the peace plan was approved...

The Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, in urging the assembly to vote for the plan...

"If we accept the peace plan," he said, "we can hope that the West will do away with its discriminatory attitudes toward the Serbs and Yugoslavia."

While the vote ensures that UN-brokered peace talks on the Bosnian war will continue this week in Geneva, it does not guarantee a quick end to what has been the bloodiest and most destructive war in Europe since World War II.

"This maneuver does not mean peace is at hand," said a senior Western diplomat here. "It means that talks will continue. The Serbs made clear they will not be flexible about territory, and they are sticking to their concept of a confederal Bosnian state."

Weeks or months of negotiations remain on a disputed map for Bosnia. It divides the former Yugoslav republic into 10 autonomous provinces under a weak central government.

The Bosnian Serbs insist that they will not put their heavy weapons — the guns that have pounded the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo since April — under the control of UN peacekeepers until the map is drawn to their satisfaction.

The vote, by 55 to 15, confirms a major shift in tactics by President Slobodan Milosevic of

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Allied Attacks May Strengthen Saddam's Hold

By Caryle Murphy

WASHINGTON — Far from weakening Saddam Hussein, the U.S. attacks against Iraq in the final week of the Bush administration appear to have left the Iraqi leader in a strengthened position both internationally and at home, according to U.S. and Arab analysts.

The air strikes by U.S., French and British warplanes, which began Jan. 13, have severely

NEWS ANALYSIS

damaged Iraq's rebuilt air defenses, according to U.S. officials. And Mr. Saddam agreed Tuesday to all the points that had been at issue between his government and the United Nations.

But despite the apparent gains, the U.S. military action has also brought to the surface weaknesses that have plagued the anti-Iraq international coalition for months.

The strikes, which have killed more than 20 civilians, also moved the Bush administration's post-Gulf War policy toward Iraq to the forefront of debate just when the transition to a new administration in Washington had guaranteed the likelihood of a major policy review.

In particular, Mr. Saddam's air and missile challenges to U.S. planes monitoring the no-fly zones in northern and southern Iraq — actions that partly precipitated the recent U.S. bombings — have highlighted the lack of UN authorization for those exclusion zones, established since the end of the war to protect anti-Iraqi Shiites in the south and Kurds in the north. Iraq maintains that the zones are illegal and unprecedented incursions into its sovereignty.

Finally, the limited nature of the U.S. military action against Iraq, which has purposefully avoided civilian or mainly political targets, appears to have raised Mr. Saddam's profile at home and in the Middle East as a man who can successfully defy Washington and live to boast about it.

"The bottom line is that this bombing has been a gift for Saddam," said Ghassan Salameh, a professor at the Sorbonne in Paris who is a Middle East expert. Basically it has shown that the coalition does not exist anymore, he said.

George Bush's national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, replied when asked whether he thought the air strikes might have inadver-

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'There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America.'

Clinton Takes Office, Calling for Renewal

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON — The United States briskly transferred presidential power on Wednesday under a bright midday sky as William Jefferson Clinton recited the oath of office on the Capitol steps and called in his inaugural speech for bold political change.

The former Democratic governor of Arkansas, at the age of 46, became the nation's 42nd president and the third-youngest man to enter the White House.

Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee, 44, preceded Mr. Clinton as Mr. Gore was sworn in as the 45th vice president by Supreme Court Justice Byron R. White.

Standing beside his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, and his 12-year-old daughter, Chelsea, Mr. Clinton placed his hand on an open Bible owned by his grandmother and took the 42-word oath from Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist. Speaking slowly, he swore to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. So help me God."

In a 14-minute inaugural address, the new president touched broadly on the themes he had enunciated during a grueling, yearlong campaign to bar President George Bush, a Republican, from a second term in the White House.

After paying tribute to Mr. Bush, Mr. Clinton summoned the nation to embrace what Franklin D. Roosevelt had called "bold, persistent experimentation" in government.

He cited Thomas Jefferson's belief that dramatic change would be needed from time to time to preserve the nation's foundations. And he asked Americans to "answer the call" to national service.

"Profound and powerful forces are shaking and remaking our world, and the urgent question of our time is whether we can make change our friend and not our enemy," Mr. Clinton said.

"The nation had 'drifted,' he said, but he added: "There is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America."

He called for more investment "in our own people" and efforts to "cut our massive debt," key themes of the election season.

Touching on international problems, Mr. Clinton said: "When our vital interests are challenged, or the will and conscience of the international community is defied, we will act — with peaceful diplomacy whenever possible, with force when necessary."

He said that the world, since the collapse of communism, was threatened "by ancient hatreds and new plagues."

"Clearly, America must continue to lead the world we did so much to make," Mr. Clinton asserted.

A Baptist, Mr. Clinton also quoted Scripture, saying: "Let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due season, we shall reap, if we faint not."

The 55-minute ceremony began and ended with prayers from the Reverend Billy Graham, the Protestant evangelist. An Arkansas collegiate choir sang. The U.S. Marine Band and Marilyn Horne of the Metropolitan Opera performed.

At Mr. Clinton's request, the writer Maya Angelou read a poem she had composed for the day. Twenty-one cannons roared a closing salute.

The new president was toasted at a lunch offered by Congress, and, in turn, Mr. Gore offered a simple toast "to our democracy."

Mr. Clinton followed with an appeal to bipartisanship and a toast "to a new partnership in America's government."

"Once in a generation we are really called upon to redefine the public interest and the common good," he told the legislators.

In his first official act, Mr. Clinton signed new ethics rules for senior government officials, reportedly using the signature "William J. Clinton," instead of "Bill Clinton," as was his custom in Arkansas.

The inauguration culminated four days of high-profile festivities that transformed Washington into a city teeming with tuxedos, limousines, souvenir hawkers and hopeful Americans who came to witness both a political and generational change in the United States.

Some had a chance to see the new president jogging in a sweat suit in the morning, and others cheered and stretched

for a handshake as he arrived at, or departed from, gala after gala and reception after reception in his honor.

Over the four days, Mr. Clinton prayed and asked for prayers in his behalf, joyously hugged hundreds of his friends and supporters, watched a blaze of fireworks over the Potomac River, paid homage to John F. Kennedy at his grave site, heard a rock-and-roll tribute from Chuck Berry, and told schoolchildren about the White House bathrooms.

On Wednesday, tens of thousands gathered on the Mall that stretches from the high-domed Capitol past the Washington Monument obelisk to the Lincoln Memorial. They waved flags and watched the swearing-in. Throngs packed Pennsylvania Avenue for the parade that followed. Along the parade route, Mr. Clinton and his wife left their limousine and walked hand-in-hand, waving to the cheering throngs, toward his reviewing stand.

The parade held something for nearly everyone. There were military units of every stripe, scores of high school and college bands, Native American chiefs on horseback, Olympics medalists, returned Peace Corps volunteers, the American Donkey and Mule Society, Eskimo dancers, police motorcycle drill teams and an Elvis Presley float.

Mr. Clinton, a Southern moderate from one of the poorest states, won a decisive state-by-state victory in the Nov. 3 election but managed just 43 percent of the popular vote in a

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... do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, so help me God.

Obituary for Audrey Hepburn: Audrey Hepburn Is Dead at 63. She died of cancer on Jan. 20, 1993, at the age of 63.

Market news and analysis: Lack of Subcabinet Hiring Could Retard New Agenda. The Democrats' official... lack of subcabinet hiring...

Mid-Winter Throngs Cheer Clinton's 'Springtime in America'. WASHINGTON — Inspired by a preacher hailing the birth of the Bill Clinton era as "springtime in America," the man from Hope, Arkansas, on Wednesday became the 42nd U.S. president, and pleased screaming, flag-waving crowds by walking the last stretch from his inauguration to the White House.

Bush Had a Plan To Depose Saddam Failed Effort Was Designed To Honor Assassination Ban

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration adopted a covert action plan to oust President Saddam Hussein from power but was careful not to violate the longstanding ban on attempting to assassinate a foreign leader, according to Brent Scowcroft, national security adviser under George Bush.

Mr. Scowcroft, in a valedictory meeting this week with Washington Post editors and reporters, said the removal of Mr. Saddam was never "a major objective" of U.S. policy in Iraq, though he added that "we'd love to see him gone, because he's a particularly vicious character." As Mr. Scowcroft portrayed it, administration policy both before and since Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait was centered more on balancing the respective threats posed by Iran and Iraq than on the animosity between Mr. Bush and Mr. Saddam.

The security adviser said an effort to oust Mr. Saddam came "pretty close" last summer, and was foiled only because the Iraqi leader "has one of the most efficient security systems in the world." He said emphatically, however, that this was not a U.S. effort.

An official who asked not to be quoted by name said the administration provided assurance to Iraqi plotters that they would receive U.S. support if they succeeded. But he said Washington did not provide military, logistical or financial support to the plot.

Iraqi emigrés said last summer that a coup attempt against Mr. Saddam was mounted late in June but foundered in a clash with loyalist forces. This was followed by reports of an extensive purge within top ranks of the Iraqi military.

Mr. Scowcroft gave no details of the plot against Mr. Saddam but did suggest that it involved the Iraqi military.

A U.S. executive order, issued in 1976 by President Gerald R. Ford and still in force, forbids any person employed by or acting for the U.S. government to "engage in, or conspire to engage in, assassination" of a foreign leader. Mr. Scowcroft said the administration has adhered closely to a Justice Department opinion on the order issued in 1989 in connection with the U.S. drive to arrest the former Panamanian leader Manuel Noriega.

Doing something that could change a foreign government does not breach the anti-assassination order "if you do it the right way," Mr. Scowcroft said.

According to Mr. Scowcroft, U.S. strategy in the Gulf since early in the Reagan administration has been "to maintain a balance" between Iran and Iraq, neighboring powers that fought one another during most of the 1980s.

When it appeared early in the 1980s that Iran might win, there was "a sharp tilt" by the United States toward Iraq, Mr. Scowcroft said. After Iraq invaded Kuwait and thus threatened to become the dominant power, U.S. and allied military action sought to restore the balance by opposing Iraq, he added.

Mr. Scowcroft was notably cool in his comments about Iran as well as Iraq, saying that the government in Tehran was "potentially the bigger problem" and that its recent actions had been "more negative" than expected.

Regarding another foreign policy hot spot, Mr. Scowcroft said the U.S. military had begun its withdrawal from Somalia and that, according to present plans, most U.S. forces should be out "about another month."

Mr. Scowcroft defended the administration's refusal to send U.S. troops into Bosnia-Herzegovina, comparing the difficulties of launching a military operation there to those faced by U.S. forces in Vietnam. He cited a NATO estimate that it would take 100,000 ground troops merely to open and maintain the roads from the Adriatic port of Split to the besieged Bosnian capital of Sarajevo. Bosnia is contained in a geopolitical sense, Mr. Scowcroft said, but if the fighting spreads to the Serbian province of Kosovo or independent Macedonia, the conflict would become "a big international crisis" requiring the involvement of major powers. Even in this event, he said, it is unlikely that the United States would send ground troops.

Allies Hope Bush's Exit Will Sway Iraq

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Britain and France voiced hopes Wednesday that President George Bush's departure from the White House would provide an opportunity for Iraq to shift to a more cooperative stance, perhaps allowing both sides to reevaluate their policies.

France used the occasion of the change in administrations to publicly criticize the U.S. cruise missile strike on Sunday night against a factory in the Baghdad suburb.

Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said Wednesday that the raid "exceeded the Security Council resolutions," and that France disapproved of the U.S. action as disproportionately punitive.

But France, whose warplanes took part in U.S. air raids against Iraq last week, remains committed to the Western policy of military enforcement against any violations of the no-flight zones in southern and northern Iraq, officials in Paris said.

U.S. and European officials minimized the French criticism, which they interpreted as a gesture intended to appease radical Arabs — and timed to pass largely unnoticed amid Western preoccupation with Inauguration Day in the United States.

The Clinton administration "is not going to start off giving Paris a hard time for criticizing something that George Bush did," a U.S. official said.

Swiftly dismissing Mr. Dumas's comments,

Prime Minister John Major of Britain said that the U.S. raid was "wholly justified."

The important point, U.S. and European officials said, was that both Paris and London remained aligned in denying any concessions to Saddam Hussein and still insisted — in tandem with Washington — that Iraq must comply fully with United Nations resolutions.

At the same time, European leaders publicly acknowledged the possibility that the change in U.S. administrations could help ease tensions with Iraq.

A new phase in relations with Iraq was possible, Mr. Dumas was quoted as telling the French cabinet, but on two conditions: that "Saddam Hussein agrees to carry out the Security Council resolutions without hedging and does not take advantage of this lull to resume provocations of the kind that drew an allied response."

Mr. Dumas's remarks, officials said privately, were designed to keep up the diplomatic pressure on Baghdad and deny any propaganda advantage to Mr. Saddam over his offer of a truce to the administration of President Bill Clinton.

The only change in the crisis, several officials said, was the arrival of a new team in Washington, and so European leaders' priority was early top-level consultations to give them a sense of American policy in the Gulf after Mr. Bush's departure.

Many European officials have detected signs that the Clinton administration will subordi-

nate Iraqi policy to an overriding concern about Iran's rising power and Islamic fundamentalism's spread and to fear that Western tactics toward Mr. Saddam could fuel this double threat of radicalism and fanaticism in the Middle East.

Despite his pledges of continuity in U.S. policy, the possibility of an altered strategy on Iraq gained credence in Europe from Mr. Clinton's comment in an interview with The New York Times that he was "not obsessed with Saddam."

Although his spokesmen sought to focus attention on another part of the interview, in which Mr. Clinton said that he had misspoken in discussing the possibility of normal relations with Baghdad, the Clinton quote seemed to echo a view voiced by European critics of U.S. policy, who contended that Mr. Bush's actions reflected personal animosity toward Saddam.

That view surfaced Wednesday in a press account of contacts between Washington and Paris ahead of the cruise-missile attack. The report, in Le Canard Enchaîné, said that President François Mitterrand had blocked a U.S. plan for a massive air raid against a dozen Iraqi targets, including oil refineries and other civilian industrial sites.

According to the weekly, which in the past has often accurately reported secret French policy toward Iraq, the French government's objections forced the Bush administration to scale down the attack to a single industrial site and to use cruise missiles instead of bombers.

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Envoy Warns Israel on Deportees

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — A United Nations envoy warned Israel on Wednesday that the UN Security Council had run out of patience on the refusal of the Israelis to bring home more than 400 Palestinian deportees.

"The Council feels that this matter has been delayed enough and it cannot wait for any longer," said the envoy, Chimmaya Gharekhan, before a meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Neither side commented on the outcome of the talks, which followed an inconclusive meeting between the envoy and the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres. Another meeting between Mr. Rabin and Mr. Gharekhan was scheduled for Thursday. The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has threatened further action if Israel refuses to obey Security Council Resolution 799, which demanded the return of the Palestinians, deported on Dec. 17.

PLO Wants Direct Talks With Israel

TUNIS (AP) — Egypt welcomed on Wednesday Israel's dropping of a law banning contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization, but PLO officials said the step was meaningless unless Israel agreed to hold direct peace talks with the group.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry said in a statement released in Cairo that the step represented "progress by Israel toward realism." But Yasser Abed-Rabbo, a member of the PLO executive committee, said the Israeli move "will be meaningless without direct negotiations between the PLO and the government of Israel on achieving a just peace."

Israel's change of position on contacts was approved Tuesday when the parliament voted, 39 to 20, to abolish a 1986 amendment to the anti-terrorist law. The amendment had barred Israelis from any contact with the PLO, which the law defined as a terrorist group. However, the action did not mean that Israel would open negotiations with the PLO. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin opposes direct talks with the group.

PLO Envoy in France Is Said to Flee

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — The Palestine Liberation Organization's representative in France, Ibrahim Souss, has left the country because he felt "threatened" by other Palestinians, sources said Wednesday.

They said Mr. Souss, who had police protection, left for an undisclosed destination at the end of last week. He had been staying in the Paris suburb of Colombes since the middle of last year.

The newspaper Le Figaro reported that Mr. Souss, the PLO's long-time unofficial ambassador to France, was being hunted by a Hamas hit squad, traveling on U.S. passports, sent to France to kill him. No motive was cited. Hamas is a hard-line group that rejects peace negotiations with Israel. (AP, AP)

WHO Executive Wins Re-election

GENEVA (AP) — The Japanese head of the World Health Organization was re-elected Wednesday to a second five-year term, fending off a challenger backed by West European nations and the United States, officials said.

Hiroshi Nakajima, the 64-year-old director-general of the health organization, defeated Mohammed Abdelmoumene of Algeria, 18 to 13, in a vote by the WHO executive board.

The vote followed months of campaigning during which critics said Japan was using threats and bribes to keep Mr. Nakajima in office. Japan and Mr. Nakajima denied the allegations. The election is subject to confirmation next May by the World Health Assembly, the annual meeting of the representatives of each of the organization's 182 member countries, but that appeared to be a foregone conclusion.

Novelist Admits Contacts With Stasi

BERLIN (APF) — The novelist Christa Wolf has become the second noted East German writer within a week to acknowledge having had regular contacts with the Stasi, the dreaded former East German secret police.

In an article in the Berliner Zeitung on Thursday, she said she had had frequent contacts with the Stasi for nearly 30 years, but had no idea she was registered on their files as an informer. The novelist, 63, said she was approached by two Stasi men for the first time in 1959 and was asked about her contacts with West German writers. "I was intimidated by this meeting, so I indicated my willingness to meet them regularly thereafter," she said. "But they never asked me to sign a form."

The playwright Heiner Müller, co-director of the Berliner Ensemble theater company, acknowledged last week that he had had regular contacts with the Stasi. "It was inevitable in my position," he said.

Michigan Doctor Aids 9th Suicide

DETROIT (AP) — Dr. Jack Kevorkian helped a man commit suicide Wednesday, his attorney's office said. It was the ninth suicide Dr. Kevorkian has assisted and comes two months before a temporary state law banning his work takes effect. The man was a 53-year-old cancer patient, Jack Miller, according to the attorney's spokesman.

Dr. Kevorkian, a retired pathologist from Royal Oak, Michigan, has been crusading for the rights of ailing people to commit suicide with a doctor's help.

Last month, hours after Dr. Kevorkian helped two women end their lives using carbon monoxide, Governor John Engler signed a bill outlawing assisted suicide for 15 months while the issue is studied. The law is to go into effect March 30. Dr. Kevorkian has said he intends to ignore the law because he considers it immoral.

Malaysia's Sultans to Lose Privileges

KUALA LUMPUR (APF) — Malaysia's cabinet decided Wednesday to strip the country's sultans and rajas of all privileges not provided for by law, Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad said.

Taking the offensive after months of disputes over the contested privileges of the hereditary rulers, he added that he was also stopping his weekly briefings to the king about the weekly cabinet meeting.

"We shall also withdraw all facilities which we have overextended to them," Mr. Mahathir said in what analysts viewed as the beginning of a final push against the rulers for rejecting government-proposed constitutional changes to strip them of their legal immunity. "We are now going to limit the rulers only to benefits that are provided for by the law," Mr. Mahathir said Wednesday, shortly before the Senate unanimously passed the constitutional changes approved by the lower house on Tuesday.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Athens lifted a two-day ban on private cars Wednesday in the center of the city, saying that atmospheric pollution levels had dropped. The Athens First Aid Center said that 76 people were hospitalized because of heart and breathing problems. (AP)

The airport at Montego Bay, Jamaica, was shut down and the main Kingston airport operated only during daylight hours for the second consecutive day Wednesday as air controllers called in sick to press demands for wage increases. (Reuters)

The death toll from a cholera epidemic in Zimbabwe has risen to 153 in fewer than eight weeks, and the government said it has exhausted all the funds allocated to combat the disease. Health Minister Timothy Stamps said that the number of cases nationwide had risen from 2,403 on Jan. 12 to 3,003 this week and the death toll from 120 to 153. (APF)

SAS will open two new services, Brussels-Lyon and Stuttgart-Thessaloniki, on its European network March 28, the start of its summer timetable. SAS has scheduled a 15-percent expansion of European flights this summer, increasing services to major European cities, adding to its Baltic Hub network through Copenhagen, increasing flights between the Scandinavian capitals, and entering niches opened up by the liberalization of EC aviation rules. (APF)

America West Airlines is offering leisure discounts of as much as 33 percent for travel through most of its system through May 15. An off-peak round-trip flight between Atlanta and Phoenix now priced at \$480 would cost \$288. The peak fare would be \$328. A \$390 round-trip ticket between Dallas-Fort Worth and Los Angeles would cost \$288, or \$328 at peak times. The nonrefundable tickets cover travel on most long- and medium-distance flights. A Saturday-night stay is needed, and the tickets must be purchased by Feb. 17. (Bloomberg)



Airmen signaling as a U.S. fighter bomber prepared to take off from the flight deck of the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk in the Gulf.

Baghdad Appears to Honor Its Cease-Fire Pledge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Iraq offered no challenges Wednesday to U.S. warplanes flying patrols in the no-flight zones and appeared to keep a cease-fire pledge in honor of Bill Clinton's inauguration.

President Saddam Hussein's ruling Revolution Command Council had announced that to mark Mr. Clinton's inauguration on Wednesday Iraq would stop attacking U.S. and allied aircraft enforcing no-flight zones in its northern and southern skies.

There were no reports of military action after the cease-fire took effect at 8 A.M. on Wednesday.

A spokesman for Mr. Clinton took a firm line on an Iraqi offer to open talks on the no-flight zones, which were imposed by Washington and its Gulf War allies to protect rebel Kurds and dissident Shiites.

George Stephanopoulos said that Washington expected full compliance with United Nations' cease-fire resolutions.

"What we need to do now is see Iraq change its behavior," he said.

Iraq insists it is complying fully with UN demands.

In Bahrain, a UN official said Wednesday that UN weapons experts would go to Baghdad on Thursday to resume inspections of Iraq's arsenal after the Iraqi government lifted a ban on UN flights into the country.

Douglas Englund, the UN field coordinator based in Manama, Bahrain, said the new mission would comprise about 50 experts, notably in chemical weapons.

The UN personnel have been blocked in Bahrain since Baghdad announced the flight ban at the beginning of January.

Iraq first insisted that the inspectors fly to Baghdad on Iraqi aircraft, but announced last Wednesday that it was lifting the ban after a first allied air raid.

However, the situation remained deadlocked as Iraq refused to guarantee the safety of the missions.

It finally gave the necessary guarantees late Tuesday along with the declaration of a unilateral cease-fire in its conflict with the allies.

In Washington, hours before the inauguration ceremony, Mr. Clinton got an early morning briefing from Brent Scowcroft, President George Bush's national security adviser.

In Iraq, U.S. planes flew "routine patrols" over the northern and southern zones where U.S. fighters had skirmished for the past week with Iraqi jets and ground-based anti-aircraft installations, a senior Pentagon official said.

"There were no Iraqi provocations," said the official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

"It would appear Saddam Hussein is keeping his word," the official said, "but the big test will be whether the UN flights go in on terms acceptable to the United Nations."

The last time a new president took office during hostilities was in 1969 when Richard Nixon became president. The new commander in chief can rely on an unchanged Joint Chiefs of Staff, headed by General Colin L. Powell, and an incoming defense secretary, Les Aspin, who as chairman of the House Armed Services Committee has maintained close relations with the military establishment.

Mr. Bush on Tuesday tried to ensure the smooth turnover of power by issuing an order that Defense Secretary Dick Cheney remain in office until Mr. Aspin is formally sworn in. (AP, Reuters, APF)

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Kill Yourself, Baghdad Tells Bush

Baghdad fired a parting shot Wednesday at President George Bush, advising him to commit suicide to get rid of his obsession with Iraq.

"For Bush, suicide is the best remedy," declared the government newspaper Al Jumhuriyah.

"My advice to Bush's psychiatrists is to lock him in a place adorned with an Iraqi flag from Zakho and Kuwait and give him a shock treatment," the paper said.

Iraq's official media treated Mr. Bush's departure from the White House with glee.

"Iraq's symbol shines and Bush collapses," trumpeted the army newspaper Al Qadisiyah in a front-page headline.

"The head is gone and what remains is the tail," said Al Jumhuriyah in another article.

The weekly Alif Ba carried a front-page picture of Saddam Hussein holding his revolver high and firing in the air.

Referring to Mr. Bush, Al Jumhuriyah said, "God make him blind, cripple him, axe his hands and strike him dumb."

The official press had nothing to say of Mr. Bush's successor, Bill Clinton.

سکتا من الامم

FIRST 100 DAYS / WELCOME TO YOUR NEW HOUSE

After Final Cheers, Bush Enters World Of Ex-Presidents

By Bill McAllister and Anne Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Minutes after he had received a standing ovation for "his half century of service to America," George Bush stepped into the world of former presidents on Wednesday.

The East Front of the Capitol was virtually deserted when the Bushes left the inaugural ceremony and the city where they have lived for the past 12 years. There was a military honor guard lining his path to a Marine Corps helicopter, a few close aides, and the new president and vice president to say goodbye.

But the big crowds were gone, a reminder of the sudden, swift transition to private citizen that can make a former president seem lonely and adrift.

For Mr. Bush, his final hours as president were, in the words of Marlin Fitzwater, his press secretary, "pretty emotional. There were a lot of goodbyes."

And there was at least one "hello," as he greeted the Clinton family at the White House.

"Chelsea, welcome to your new house," said Mr. Bush, who wore no overcoat on a chill morning. He reached out and shook Bill Clinton's hand and patted him on the shoulder.

The ending that once seemed to be so painfully slow to Mr. Bush came swiftly as he bade farewell to telephone operators, declared 10 Arizona counties a flood disaster area, and then left the White House.

"He's fine, a new life, looking forward to a new life," Mr. Fitzwater later told reporters as the former president left Andrews Air Force Base for Houston where he will live in a rented house until his new home is built.

The Bushes traveled back to Texas with what Mr. Fitzwater called two dozen long-time supporters — what Mr. Fitzwater called "the car-

group." They went in the huge Boeing 747 that Mr. Bush flew around the world during his presidency. It was called "Flight 28000" — not Air Force One — because Mr. Bush was no longer president.

At Andrews a crowd of more than 2,000, many of them military personnel and their families, gathered to see the Bushes depart. "We love the Bushes and we want to say goodbye to them," said Cheryl Christman, an Army wife who came with her two daughters and a corsage of roses she wanted to present to Mrs. Bush.

"I wanted to send the big guy off," said Kathy Mancy, whose husband works in the Air Force One crew.

Some came to Andrews with a practical view. "I wanted to see history, I guess," said John Carrigg of Boston.

"We wanted to see something and we did not want to be in long lines," said Carol Kuz. She said she hoped to return "to see Clinton depart in four years." Was that a political statement? She paused and said, "Well, yes."

"I'm a diehard Bush fan," said Pam Scarbro, who brought the same "God Bless George Bush" sign to the airport that she and her son carried to the Bush inaugural parade four years earlier.

"Our hearts are making the flight," said Margery LeTourneau who described herself as a navy wife. "We support him to the end of his tenure."

Mr. Bush arrived aboard the Marine Corps helicopter which had circled the Capitol and then the White House before flying to Andrews. The former president said nothing to the crowd there, but he did grasp the hands of several White House aides as his two dogs, Millie and Ranger, scampered up the red carpeted stairway and into the huge jet. "This is beyond the call, by golly," Mr. Bush said, shaking his head at the aides.

Members of the ground crew of Air Force One presented him with a plaque and a navy band played a Sousa march as Mr. Bush bade farewell to an air force general, his brother Prescott Bush and a Bush cousin whose children greeted him with a hand-letter cardboard sign: "G&B, we love you."



The Clintons visiting the Bushes at the White House before the inauguration on Wednesday.

friends, James A. Baker 3d, the former secretary of state; Nicholas F. Brady, the Treasury secretary; Andrew H. Card Jr., transportation secretary; Richard Bond, Republican National Committee chairman, and C. Boyden Gray, his longtime legal counsel.

Earlier, Mr. Bush received his final national security briefing and then walked around the White House grounds with his wife, waving to a group of tourists.

"A big booming voice yelled out, 'We love you, Mr. President. You did a great job. I think that made his day,'" said Mr. Fitzwater. The president visited the Old Executive Office Building to say farewell to

the White House telephone operators and other permanent White House staff members.

He returned to the Oval Office to pen a note to Clinton, which he left in an envelope. "It's a confidential letter. But I'd like to take this opportunity to wish all the best and Godspeed," Mr. Bush told reporters as he welcomed Mr. Clinton.

At Andrews it was Dan Quayle who had the last word. After the Bushes climbed aboard their jet, reporters shouted: "Mr. Vice President, a few words?"

Mr. Quayle, who was shaking hands with White House staffers in a nearby area, waved, smiled and said: "Goodbye."

When it continues. He told the crowd that he had no doubt that he would not always look forward to reading the magazine during the next four years.

Mr. Gore's close identification and association with Washington's inner circles is also evident in his personal circumstances. For example, while the Clintons have had to move their personal effects from the governor's mansion in Little Rock and find a new school for their daughter, Chelsea, the Gores move is only across the Potomac River from Arlington, Virginia, to the vice president's mansion at the Naval Observatory. And the Gores' three children will remain in the private schools they attended before the campaign.

Still, aides to the Gores say despite the short distance, the move will be disruptive. "Whether you move 1,000 miles or five miles, a move is a move," said Catherine Moore, an aide to Mr. Gore.

That move will, in fact, not take place for awhile. Ms. Moore said the navy, which oversees the vice presidential mansion, wants to undertake some renovations on the building and has requested that the Gores not move in for about a month.

For Vice President, A Return to the Halls Of Washington Power

By Steven A. Holmes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For Bill Clinton, the trip from Hope, Arkansas, to the presidency can be measured in hundreds, if not thousands of miles. But for his vice president, Al Gore, it is more like a homecoming, an odyssey from the halls of power in Washington where he was born and reared back to those same corridors to govern.

Yet, as he moved triumphantly through inauguration week, there were grumblings from many of the moderate to conservative Democrats who are fans of his, but are unhappy about some of the Clinton administration appointments, especially in the foreign policy arena.

Perhaps no event symbolized the Washington establishment from which Mr. Gore springs — and the angst felt by conservative Democrats with the Clinton administration — than a party thrown Tuesday night by the New Republic, a publication that has been a strident foe of the Tennessee over the years and one whose publisher, Martin Peretz, served as a campaign adviser when Mr. Gore ran for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1988.

The event drew a host of moderate Democrats who tend to be grouped under the label "neoliberals," many of them affiliated with the Democratic Leadership Council, a right-of-center group once chaired by Mr. Clinton.

Among those attending were Ben Wattenburg of the American Enterprise Institute; Penn T. Kimball of Freedom House, who has been mentioned as a possible head of the U.S. Information Service; Will Marshall, director of the Progressive Policy Institute, a Democratic research organization; and William Galston, a University of Maryland professor who recently was deputy assistant to Mr. Clinton for domestic policy.

Though Mr. Gore might be considered part of this group's family, there was plenty of grumbling.

A lot of people "were less than happy" with appointments that have been made so far, said Mr. Wattenburg. "There was a palpable sense of unhappiness, although it was a very festive and enjoyable party," he said.

The magazine as well as the neo-conservatives have expressed disappointment in selections such as those of Warren M. Christopher as secretary of state and Clinton R. Wharton Jr. as deputy secretary of state, asserting that Mr. Christopher has no overarching vision of foreign policy and is too prone to negotiate when force is needed. They also say that Mr. Wharton has too little foreign policy experience and was selected primarily because he is black.

At the party, Mr. Gore joked about these current tensions and how there will be areas in the future

when it continues. He told the crowd that he had no doubt that he would not always look forward to reading the magazine during the next four years.

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While he had been touted during the campaign as a sort of co-president, this week Mr. Gore's public role seemed more of the traditional vice president, a second banana to Mr. Clinton's role as the leading man.

At joint appearances, Mr. Gore seemed almost hidden in Mr. Clinton's shadow.

Yet, administration officials, including Mr. Clinton, strive to dispel any hint that the vice president's stature within the incoming administration had been diminished. On Monday night, Mr. Clinton went out of his way to praise Mr. Gore's skills during a dinner held for friends and supporters of the Tennessee. And aides to Mr. Gore rejected the suggested diminution of power.

"Notwithstanding some news accounts, if the vice president's influence has been waning, I haven't been able to tell it in the last few weeks," said Roy Neel, Mr. Gore's chief of staff.

First Remarks as President

The Associated Press
Following are excerpts from President Bill Clinton's inaugural address Wednesday in Washington.

Today, we celebrate the mystery of American renewal.

This ceremony is held in the depth of winter. But, by the words we speak and the faces we show the world, we force the spring.

A spring reborn in the world's oldest democracy, that brings forth the vision and courage to reinvent America.

When our founders boldly declared America's independence to the world and our purposes to the Almighty, they knew that America, to endure, would have to change.

Not change for change's sake, but change to preserve America's ideals — life, liberty, the pursuit of happiness. Through we march to the music of our time, our mission is timeless.

Each generation of Americans must define what it means to be an American.

On behalf of our nation, I salute my predecessor, President Bush, for his half-century of service to America, and I thank the millions of men and women whose steadfastness and sacrifice triumphed over depression, fascism and communism.

Today, a generation raised in the shadows of the Cold War assumes new responsibilities in a world warmed by the sunshine of freedom but threatened still by ancient hatreds and new plagues.

Raised in untraveled prosperity, we inherit an economy that is still the world's strongest, but is weakened by business failures, stagnant wages, increasing inequality, and deep divisions among our people.

We know we have to face hard truths and take strong steps. But we have not done so. Instead, we have drifted, and that drifting has eroded our resources, fractured our economy, and shaken our confidence.

Though our challenges are fearsome, so are our strengths. Americans have ever been a restless, questioning, hopeful people. And we must bring to our task today the vision and will of those who came before us.

And so today, we pledge that the era of deadlock and drift is over — a new season of American renewal has begun.

To renew America, we must be bold.

We must do what no generation has had to do before. We must invest more in our own people, in their jobs and in our own future, and at the same time cut our massive debt. And we must do so in a world in which we must compete for every opportunity.

It will not be easy; it will require sacrifice. But it can be done, and done fairly, not choosing sacrifice for its own sake, but for our own sake. We must provide for our nation the way a family provides for its children.

We must do what America does best: Offer more opportunity to all and demand responsibility from all.

It is time to break the bad habit of expecting something for nothing, from our government or from each other. Let us all take more responsibility, not only for ourselves and our families but for our communities and our country.

To renew America, we must revitalize our democracy. This beautiful capital, like every capital since the dawn of civilization, is often a place of intrigue and

calculation. Powerful people maneuver for position, worry endlessly about who is in and who is out, who is up and who is down, forgetting those people whose toil and sweat sends them here and pays their way.

Americans deserve better. And in this city, there are people who want to do better. And so I say to all of you here: Let us resolve to reform our politics, so that power and privilege no longer shout down the voice of the people. Let us put aside personal advantage so that we can feel the pain and see the promise of America.

To renew America, we must meet challenges abroad as well as at home. There is no longer clear division today between what is foreign and what is domestic — the world economy, the world environment, the world AIDS crisis, the world arms race — they affect us all.

Today, as an old order passes, the new world is more free but less stable. Communism's collapse has called forth old animosities and new dangers. Clearly America must continue to lead the world we did so much to make.

While America rebuilds at home, we will not shrink from the challenges nor fail to seize the opportunities of this new world. Together with our friends and allies, we will work to shape change, lest it engulf us.

When our vital interests are challenged, or the will and conscience of the international community is defied, we will act — with peaceful diplomacy when possible, with force when necessary. The brave Americans serving our nation today in the Persian Gulf, in Somalia, and wherever else they stand are testament to our resolve.

But our greatest strength is the power of our ideas, which are still new in many lands. Across the world, we see them embraced — and we rejoice. Our hopes, our hearts, our hands, are with those on every continent who are building democracy and freedom. Their cause is America's cause.

Now, we must do the work the season demands. To that work I now turn, with all the authority of my office. I ask the Congress to join with me. But no president, no Congress, no government, can undertake this mission alone.

My fellow Americans, you, too, must play your part in our renewal.

Today... we rededicate ourselves to the very idea of America:

- An idea born in revolution and renewed through two centuries of challenge.
- An idea tempered by the knowledge that, but for fate, we — the fortunate and the unfortunate — might have been each other.
- An idea ennobled by the faith that our nation can summon from its myriad diversity the deepest measure of unity.
- An idea infused with the conviction that America's long heroic journey must go forever upward.

And so, my fellow Americans, as we stand at the edge of the 21st century, let us begin with energy and hope, with faith and discipline, and let us work until our work is done. The scripture says, "And let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due season, we shall reap, if we faint not."

From this joyful mountain top of celebration, we hear a call to service in the valley. We have heard the trumpets. We have changed the guard. And now — each in our own way, and with God's help — we must answer the call.

'With Hope, Good Morning'

The Associated Press
Following is the text of the inaugural poem, written by Maya Angelou and delivered at Bill Clinton's swearing-in ceremony Wednesday in Washington:

A Rock, A River, A Tree
Frosts to species long since departed.
Marked the mastodon,
The dinosaur, who left dry tokens
Of their sojourn here
On our planet floor,
Any broad alarm of their hastening doom
Is lost in the gloom of dust and ages.

But today, the Rock cries out to us, clearly, forcefully,
Come, you may stand upon my
Back and face your distant destiny.
But seek no haven in my shadow.
I will give you no more hiding place down here.

You, created only a little lower than
The angels, have crouched too long in
The brutish darkness,
Have lain too long
Face down in ignorance,
Your mouths spilling words

Armed for slaughter.
The Rock cries out today, you may stand on me.
But do not hide your face.
Each of you a bordered country,
Delicate and strangely made proud,
Yet thrusting perpetually under siege.
Your armed struggles for profit
Have left collars of waste upon
My shore, currents of debris upon my breast.
Yet, today I call you to my riverside.
If you will study war no more, Come.
Clad in peace and I will sing the songs
The Creator gave to me when I and the
Tree and the stone were one.
Before cynicism was a bloody sear across your
Brow and when you yet knew you still
Knew nothing.
The River sings and sings on.

There is a true yearning to respond to
The singing River and the wise Rock.
So say the Asian, the Hispanic, the Jew,
The African and Native American, the Sioux,
The Catholic, the Muslim, the French, the Greek,
The Irish, the Rabbi, the Priest, the Sheikh,
The Gay, the Straight, the Preacher.
The privileged, the homeless, the Teacher.
They hear. They all hear
The speaking of the Tree.

Today, the first and last of every Tree
Speaks to humankind. Come to me, here beside
The River.
Plant yourself beside me, here beside the River.

Each of you, descendant of some passed
On traveler, has been paid for.
You, who gave me my first name, you
Pawnee, Apache and Seneca, you
Cherokee Nation, who rested with me, then
Forced on bloody feet, led me to the employ-
ment of

Other seekers — desperate for gain.
Starving for gold.
You, the Turk, the Swede, the German, the Scot
You the Ashanti, the Yoruba, the Kru, bought
Sold, stolen, arriving on a nightmare
Praying for a dream.
Here, root yourselves beside me.
I am the Tree planted by the River,
Which will not be moved.

I, the Rock, I the River, I the Tree
I am yours — your Passages have been paid.
Lift up your faces, you have a piercing need
For this bright morning dawning for you.
History, despite its wrenching pain,
Cannot be unfixed, and if faced
With courage, need not be lived again.

Lift up your eyes upon
The day breaking for you.
Give birth again.
To the dream.
Women, children, men,
Take it into the palms of your hands.
Mold it into the shape of your most
Private need. Sculpt it into
The image of your most public self.
Lift up your hearts
Each new hour holds new chances
For new beginnings.
Do not be wedded forever
To fear, yoked eternally
To brutishness.

The horizon leans forward,
Offering you space to place new steps of change.
Here, on the pulse of this fine day
You may have the courage
To look up and out upon me, the
Rock, the River, the Tree, your country.
No less to Midas than the mendicant.
No less to you now than the mastodon then.

Here on the pulse of this new day
You may have the eyes to look up and out
And into your sister's eyes, into
Your brother's face, your country
And say simply
Very simply
With hope
Good morning.

POLITICAL NOTES

Shift in China Policy Expected

WASHINGTON — In a sign of its desire to press harder for human rights in China, the Clinton administration named Winston Lord, the strongest and best-known critic of the Bush administration's policy of reconciliation with China, as its assistant secretary of state for East Asia.

Mr. Lord, a longtime aide to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and U.S. ambassador to China under Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush, was for years an advocate of a close strategic relationship between the United States and China.

But after China's 1989 crackdown on democracy demonstrators, Mr. Lord reversed direction. Over the past three years, he has called repeatedly for new U.S. policies that avoid high-level contact with China and that make progress on human rights a condition for the annual extension of China's trade benefits. He also attacked Mr. Bush for sending what Mr. Lord called "fawning emissaries" to China.

The seeming shift in China policy about to come from the Clinton administration was underscored when White House sources confirmed that in its final days in office, the Bush administration had granted a license for the unprecedented export of a high-speed supercomputer to China.

In doing so, the Bush administration overrode objections by Department of Defense officials that the \$2 million Cray Research supercomputer, which is being bought by China's State Meteorological Administration, could be converted for use in advanced weapons research.

The appointment of Mr. Lord could have important implications for other Asian nations besides China. For example, at least based on Mr. Lord's past experience, he is not likely to be sympathetic to pleas to quicken the pace of normalization of relations between the United States and Vietnam.

Although Mr. Lord has broken with his old mentor, Mr. Kissinger, on China policy, he shares the bitterness that Mr. Kissinger and many of his associates feel toward Vietnam for having, in their view, deceived the United States during the Paris peace talks and repeatedly violated the 1973 peace accords. (LAT)

Power's Perk: Filling Lincoln Bed

WASHINGTON — To the victor go the spoils. And also to the victor's friends and relatives and lifelong loyal supporters. That is one subtext of inaugurations week: Filling the perks of power from the hands of one person and placing them in the hands of another.

Only one at a time gets the keys to 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue and all the associated prizes: The embassies for rich friends; the state dinners with favorite celebrities; that winged Xanadu, Air Force One.

And more. During a moment's pause this week from weighty issues, President-elect Bill Clinton indulged a few plans for his new mansion and estate. "I want to gear up the bowling alley," he said in an interview with NBC television.

Nothing, though, sums up the spoils of the presidency quite like the Lincoln Bedroom, the most fabled and coveted guest room in America. The only thing more splendidous than being invited to bunk there is being the one who does the inviting.

"No other host in the world can offer that," said Gerald Rafterson, who, as an adviser to former President Jimmy Carter, spent two nights in the Lincoln Bed.

The only person on the planet — that's what the inaugural ceremony was all about. One man and only one man possesses the Lincoln Bedroom and the nuclear launch codes and Camp David and those personalized photos of the president of the United States without which no corporate suite is complete. An awesome power to give and take away is being passed at noon.

So it is that the Lincoln Bed was to be occupied Wednesday night by Linda Bloodworth-Thomason and Harry Thomason, the television producers.

They are very close friends of the Clintons, admittedly. Normally the honor of Night One in the Lincoln Bed goes to family. Marvin Bush, son of George Bush, roomed there four years ago Wednesday night. Eight years before that, as memories serve, it was Maureen Reagan, daughter of Ronald Reagan. Jimmy Carter's mother and mother-in-law tossed a coin for the honors.

On the last night of his presidency, Mr. Bush invited the Reverend Billy Graham to occupy the prime real estate, where Mr. Graham has slept so many times before. Johnny Carson and Leonard Bernstein and Prince Ramier have been guests there, and King George VI of England, and the Lendis (Ivan and Samantha), and Winston Churchill.

To name only a few. (WP)

U.S. Workers Brace for New Boss

WASHINGTON — The average U.S. government employee, with 13.4 years of service, has only a brief memory of what it was like to have a Democratic boss, either as an immediate political supervisor or in the White House.

Democrats, who have been out of power for 12 years, begin to move into positions of power in most agencies this week, taking over policy and policy-making jobs held by approximately 2,435 Republican appointees. Many rank-and-file civil servants will be happy with the change of command. Others will discover they must prove themselves all over again and be diplomatic as their new political masters reinvent the wheel. (WP)

Senate Confirms 3 to Cabinet Posts

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Meeting soon after President Bill Clinton was sworn in Wednesday, the Senate quickly confirmed Lloyd Bentsen as Treasury secretary, Les Aspin as defense secretary and Warren M. Christopher as secretary of state.

All three were confirmed by voice votes as the chamber worked to give the new president a running start on putting his government in place.

Mr. Bentsen, a senator from Texas and his party's 1988 vice presidential nominee; Mr. Aspin of Wisconsin, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee; and Mr. Christopher, deputy secretary of state in the Carter administration, were confirmed without opposition.

In his first official acts as president, Mr. Clinton implemented new ethics rules for his administration and signed a proclamation asking all citizens "to join me in renewing our commitment to the American ideals of fellowship and hope."

Mr. Clinton chose to make the ethics guidelines an early order of business to signal his commitment to government and political change.

The guidelines prohibit senior administration officials from lobbying the government in their area of work for five years after leaving their posts, and include a lifetime ban on lobbying for foreign interests.

On Friday, Mr. Clinton plans to mark the 20th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion by signing an order revoking George Bush's measure prohibiting federally funded clinics from offering abortion counseling.

"Notwithstanding some news accounts, if the vice president's influence has been waning, I haven't been able to tell it in the last few weeks," said Roy Neel, Mr. Gore's chief of staff.

The magazine as well as the neo-conservatives have expressed disappointment in selections such as those of Warren M. Christopher as secretary of state and Clinton R. Wharton Jr. as deputy secretary of state, asserting that Mr. Christopher has no overarching vision of foreign policy and is too prone to negotiate when force is needed.

They also say that Mr. Wharton has too little foreign policy experience and was selected primarily because he is black.

At the party, Mr. Gore joked about these current tensions and how there will be areas in the future

Away From Politics

● A man kept alive for 16 months by an implanted pump that assisted his diseased heart has died of a stroke in Houston. Mike Templeton, 34, was the longest-surviving recipient of the battery-powered HeartMate. The titanium pump is implanted in the abdomen and powered by a battery pack carried over the shoulder. Mr. Templeton, who had suffered from cardiomyopathy, a deterioration of the heart, died while awaiting a heart transplant.

● Thomas P. Stafford, a retired air force lieutenant general and former astronaut, was awarded the Congressional Space Medal of Honor "for exceptional meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the nation and mankind."

● A signal system and train braking systems appear to have been operating properly when two commuter trains slammed together near Gary, Indiana, on Monday, killing seven people, investigators said. A member of the National Transportation Safety Board that a preliminary investigation indicates nothing was wrong with a signal system that should have alerted the two-car eastbound train to stop.

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

A Cautious Presidency

History is often a kinder and gentler judge of presidents than are their contemporaries. Harry Truman, the once derided hardbasher whom both candidates claimed as a model in the past campaign, is one example. Jimmy Carter has become another. So has Dwight Eisenhower, transformed from the bomber of contemporary commentary into a kind of restrained and practical sage in later times. The same good turn could well befall George Bush, who has now concluded nearly a half-century of service to his country beginning as a naval officer and rising through appointments as member of Congress, UN ambassador, Republican Party chairman, ambassador to China and director of central intelligence to the highest offices in the land.

His presidency may ultimately be judged in terms of pitfalls avoided. Such things are not just negative accomplishments. It is often harder to steer through narrow straits than to make great progress in an open sea. Mr. Bush's term saw the collapse of the Soviet empire in Eastern Europe and ultimately of the Soviet Union itself. It was his job to manage a transition to a different world order whose outlines are still not clear. The eventual judgment as to his performance will depend on events yet to occur. But he seems so far to have navigated this most difficult of passages without a major mishap and to have left the right predicate for future policy.

He managed most other aspects of foreign affairs with skill as well, as might have been expected of a president with his résumé. If he was not always first to adjust to a turn of events — he was slow and had to be prodded to step beyond past policies in calling upon Congress to give scarce aid to the former Soviet republics, for example — he mostly got where he had to get in time. It was said of him during his term as president and will likely continue to be that foreign policy was his strong suit; he was most at home not at home. But in the domestic sphere also, in his largely forgotten first two years, he did better than his current reputation allows. Often, it was enough for him then simply that he was not Ronald Reagan. His predecessor made it easier than it might otherwise have been for Mr. Bush early on to seem the moderate on fiscal and social questions and to be by comparison if not in an absolute sense the environmental president and all the rest.

Mr. Bush throughout his career bore that elusive label of moderate. By lineage, training and reputation, both cultivated and to some extent deserved, he was a card-carrying member of the party's largely contented, good-government Eastern wing. You always thought that, by virtue of that lineage and the rest, Mr. Bush would be about to assert himself against the party's conservatives in a way that he often then would not. But in those first two years he did assert himself on certain issues if not all, and prospered at it.

A Poem of Diversity

Cane in hand, hat set at a rakish angle, Walt Whitman wandered Manhattan in the 1840s enthralled by the sights and sounds of America being made. Broadway was less than idyllic then; Hogs rooted in the gutters, bands of child prostitutes loitered at intersections. But for Whitman, nothing could dim the miracle of the city. He wrote ecstatically about the "numberless crowded streets" and the "immigrants arriving, fifteen or twenty thousand a week" and "the teeming nation of nations" taking shape as he watched.

New York remains the prime gateway into this "nation of nations." Foreign-born New Yorkers now make up 28.4 percent of the population, the highest proportion in 60 years. Some Americans see this as a burden. Others, sharing Whitman's joy at diversity, see America refreshed yet again. Nowhere is the pageant of new Americans more varied, or more stirring to the soul, than in New York.

Other Comment

Clinton and Asia

There are legitimate concerns about whether the United States will stick to a free-trading regime and maintain the U.S. defense umbrella in Asia. Bill Clinton must nervously ally these fears. Asia is clearly nervous about an American president whom they do not know and who does not really know them either. Will he take up cudgels against China for human-rights violations? Will he carry out his threat to set up the so-called Radio Free Asia to bombard the Chinese with messages of freedom? Will he make it his mission to push for the universal application of U.S. values?

Clinton and Latin America

Latin America drags itself into 1993 bowed by the weight of a lost decade and convulsed by the weight of stock therapies. Some of the hemisphere's democracies are threatened by gross social inequities that batter the poor and squeeze a shrinking middle class. The mixed fruits of economic modernization have strained democracies that cannot deliver basic services.

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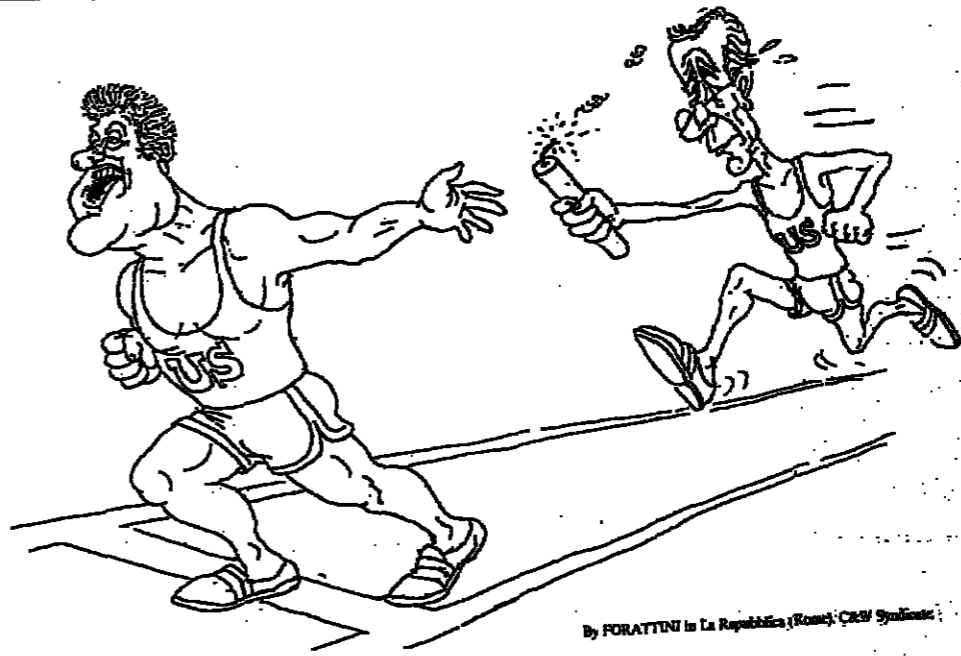
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**A Winner's Burden:
Change the Country**

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — We Americans endow our presidents with the power of democratic political leaders and the symbolic responsibilities of monarchs. The transfer of the presidency to new hands creates expectations that no mortal politician can hope to meet. New presidents are to lead us into new eras, when the truth is that history usually just keeps rumbling along.

We know at the outset that Bill Clinton will not end war, abolish unemployment, turn stricken inner cities into utopias or insulate us from the rigors of competition in a shaky world economy. Virtually all Americans know this. Still, most Americans would also like to believe that a president can change things, that neither he nor we are simply the victims of large forces beyond our control.



By FORATTINO in La Repubblica (Rome); GARY SYLVESTER

Iraqis Unliberated: Clinton Should Make Up for Bush's Failure

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — In the first moments of his presidency on Wednesday Bill Clinton vowed gracious but distinctly measured praise for George Bush. By applauding Mr. Bush's half-century of public service and omitting reference to his accomplishments as president, Mr. Clinton captured the ambience that has surrounded the transfer of power between the two men: correct, but far from cordial.

The pre-inaugural raids against Iraq added to hidden concern in the Clinton camp over Mr. Bush's handling of the transition. For some Clinton confidants, the raids were proof that Mr. Bush's outwardly courteous leave-taking masked a willingness behind the scenes to rain on the new president's parade.

Mr. Bush's final days lock Mr. Clinton onto a confrontational course with Iraq. There is no great sin in that, nor in the destruction of a dormant factory that could have contributed to a new effort by Saddam to develop nuclear weapons. Better late than never. But Mr. Clinton inherits a policy that let Saddam remain strong enough to pick the time of confrontations with the United States and the United Nations, to survive those confrontations and then exploit them politically.

against Saddam to replace the halfhearted, clumsy one undertaken by the CIA under Mr. Bush, and examine the ideas aired last year by Defense Secretary-designate Les Aspin to use force if necessary to set up a United Nations base inside Iraq that would get relief supplies to the Kurds and Shiites.

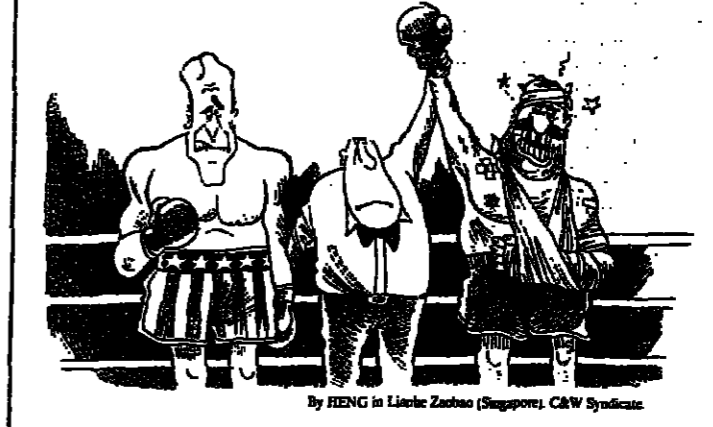
The Gulf States Need Arms Control

By John C. Gault and John K. Cooley

GENEVA — Bill Clinton and his team inherit a Gulf region that is even more unstable than when George Bush came to office. Bush advisers from then Secretary of State James Baker on down told Congress and the American people that "regional arms control measures" were a crucial objective, but that goal was quietly shelved. Any hope for its revival faded when Mr. Bush, at the height of the presidential campaign, announced new sales of military aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

That desperate campaign maneuver has been by observers as an attempt to coddle the U.S. arms industry. It has turned smoldering Gulf embers into a raging arms buildup. This is burning out of control quite apart from the indecisive showdowns between the U.S.-led coalition and Saddam.

especially Iranian — participation. Perhaps most importantly, Muslim fundamentalist movements, often with Iranian support, are gaining steadily throughout the Arab world, including Saudi Arabia.



By HENK in Lincise Zeehoop (Singapore); GARY SYLVESTER

Finding Somebody to Mind the Kids

By Anna Quindlen

NEW YORK — It has been easy for people to be single-minded and sure about the sins of Zoë Baird. The first woman chosen to be America's attorney general was caught with her child care down — her sister and the sister's husband, who drove Ms. Baird to and from the office, were illegal aliens. And taxes had not been withheld from their wages.

At that moment perhaps you should hear the words of Senator Joseph Biden in your ear, telling you of the great seriousness of this offense. But if you are due back at work in September, if it is July and you have been looking for two months and found someone great who is undocumented (a better term for what we are discussing here, since "illegal alien" tends to suggest a packing crate and leg shackles), laws that are rarely enforced may not be uppermost in your mind.

really possible that no male cabinet appointee has faced confirmation with an illegal or untaxed domestic employee in his past?

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Royals Reconcile

PARIS — The reconciliation between King Milan and Queen Natalie is extraordinary. All the scenes and dramatic incidents have ended in a reconciliation at a hotel at Biarritz. It is attempted to induce a belief that the parents have forgotten their mutual complaints out of regard for their son. They have thought no more of him now than they did when they quarreled. They have had enough of exile, one is tired of Paris, and the other of watering places. Were it not that their return to Serbia may give rise to renewed troubles, the whole affair would be simply laughable.

1943: Painless Childbirth

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition:] A new anodyne which makes childbirth so painless that a mother can read a book while her baby arrives has been developed by two physicians at the Marine Hospital in Stapleton. It was disclosed yesterday (Jan. 20). The method has been employed in 389 cases with results almost 100 per cent effective. A flexible needle is inserted near the base of the spine. At intervals of perhaps thirty or forty minutes meprocaine is injected through the needle. It bathes the nerves in the caudal canal and extends its pain-killing influence. It does not, however, enter the membrane covering the spinal column and as a result there is no loss of consciousness, nor any hindering of muscular movements.

1918: Tumult in Spain

ALICANTE — A tumultuous manifestation occurred yesterday (Jan. 19). The crowd attacked shops and houses and compelled women belonging to the middle classes to join the demonstrators. The Civil Guard tried to disperse the crowd. Shots were

صوتنا من الاصل

OPINION

Resigned to the 'Little Ways'

WASHINGTON — Democrats have had their routs and reveals, Republicans have had their ration of gall and wormwood, and now Democrats confront the problem of Republican impotence. It is said that opponents are useful because they allow us to believe that if they were absent we would be able to realize our ideals. Congressional Republicans are too few to foil President Bill Clinton's plans, so he needs excuses for the country's coming disappointments, and his. Actually, the country is more immunized against disappointments than he is. He is of the generation

By George F. Will

bling to most Americans seem largely immune to government. For example, the inadequacy of education in grades K-12 and the urban regression in the midst of societal prosperity, are problems of cultural values, character, behavior and family breakdown. In such problems, ameliorative government seems to have met its match.

Mr. Clinton is the highest ranking of 18 million civilian employees of government, which employs more people than all U.S. manufacturers combined. He is landlord of the federal government's 440,000 buildings, and custodian of the approximately one-third of the nation's land that the federal government owns. Stephen Moore, in a report published by the Institute for Policy Innovation, says that since Mr. Kennedy came to power, government's share (federal, state, local) of gross national product has risen from 26.6 percent to 37 percent, and the public sector is now spending more than \$23,000 per household. Such numbers underscore a paradox that will haunt Mr. Clinton's presidency.

He was elected promising "change." But he was elected only because voters decided that his party had changed in a direction that makes it less ambitious about using government as an instrument of change.

Everett Carl Ladd of the University of Connecticut and the American Enterprise Institute says that 1992 election data, far from revealing a demand for change, reveal remarkable continuity. The data gathered by a survey organization formed by CBS, NBC, ABC and CNN prove the durability of policy preferences that defined the Republican presidential era. "Americans," says Mr. Ladd, "gave no sign in the November balloting that they had abandoned their concerns about government's scope and role." Asked if they favored more services requiring more taxes, or fewer services from less expensive government, voters favored the latter, 55 percent to 36 percent. Perot voters "were disproportionately libertarian-inclined independents and Republicans, who were angered by government's excesses and wanted a more restricted governmental role." Mr. Ladd believes that "in terms of political philosophy," the "Reagan Realignment" survives: "In the New Deal years, the sense of government's being too big, wasteful and intrusive was largely confined to Republican ranks. To-



Programmed to Keep Her Alive

By Nancy M. Lederman

NEW YORK — My grandmother, Freda Weinstein, was hospitalized for more than four weeks after she was hit by a little girl riding a bicycle in a New York playground. The unwary girl knocked her over, breaking her hip. It was a bad fracture, the surgeon said. A week later, another surgeon said my grandmother, 90, had a perforated ulcer, and it was im-

mediately repaired. Then she had internal bleeding and a heart attack. In hospital jargon these are "events." The older the patient, the more likely a hospital stay will trigger a succession of events leading to one final event.

My grandmother's strength was impressive. She was tied to her bed to keep her from pulling out the catheter and intravenous lines that supplied fluids, painkillers and sedation. But she pulled out the ventilator tube that helped her breathe. Fighting the restraints, she developed blisters on her forearms. She had a gastro-nasal tube in her nose. The doctors wanted desperately to save her; that is what doctors are programmed to do. To deal with the bleeding, they performed an

endoscopy, trailing another tube down her throat to her stomach. When that didn't work, they wanted to do another. I said, enough. They wanted to operate to staunch the bleeding, or do an angiogram, or both.

Enough. The prognosis kept changing. One doctor said, "ICU psychosis." Another said, "How can you let her bleed to death?"

The odds were she would wind up where she most dreaded, in a nursing home. At the least, she would need 24-hour care for a long time. She would be "walker-dependent" — if she could walk at all. These things, I knew, she emphatically did not want. I had her health-care proxy. I had drafted it. Although she had no living will, we discussed her wishes many times. But we had not anticipated this.

She wasn't terminal. Once on the ventilator, she would stay there as long as she needed it to breathe. Her body was fighting to live, as if she was programmed to survive. Her mind was fighting, too. When I squeezed her hand, she squeezed back. Hard.

If she could fully wake, what would she tell me? Would she say, Let me die?

In her pocketbook I found speeches she had written, to be delivered to her senior center. I had a "eulogy" she had prepared months before, to be read at her funeral. It was a letter to her family and friends telling them not to grieve: She had lived a full life.

They say our ethics have yet to catch up to our technology. Medical advances are prolonging life for more and more people. Longer lives are not necessarily better ones. They say you must have a living will or a health-care proxy. Preferably both. Only then can you be assured that you or your chosen surrogate will be able to make critical health care decisions for you.

They don't tell you what it is like to make those decisions for someone else — to play the odds with someone else's life. My grandmother's "case" was used by the hospital ethicist on training rounds. Interns, nurses and physicians' assistants discussed options. One resident said he couldn't understand why I refused the angiogram, why I had signed a "do not resuscitate" order if I was continuing to permit blood transfusions.

As the doctors kept offering me interventions to save her, I began looking for a way out. I wanted her off that ventilator, sooner rather than later. Once she was off I could refuse to let her back on.

How can you let her bleed to death? How could I not?

I wasn't brave. But she was and I had her proxy.

She died on Nov. 19. I wasn't there. I don't know what killed her. Respiratory failure, kidney failure, heart failure — it didn't matter.

No experiments, she had said. None, I promised her.

I kept my promise.

Ms. Lederman is a writer and lawyer who specializes in issues facing the elderly. She contributed this column to The New York Times.

Clinton promised 'change.' But he was elected because voters had decided that his party had become less ambitious about using government as an instrument of change.

that got permanently sun-struck by staring into the glare of the Kennedy glamour, or what then seemed glamorous. He hopes he can reclaim the splendor, such as it was. He won't, not primarily because of any defect on his part, but because of the maturation of Americans.

The most important political fact of the 32 years since John F. Kennedy came to the presidency is the collapse of the prestige of government. That prestige peaked around 1965, when a "great" society — merely "good" would not suffice — was going to be legislated.

Government in its hubris believed that macroeconomic sophistication had given it the ability to "manage" the economy. Hence-

years. The thought is that the most recent presidential election was especially momentous. But the 1992 election was not, for three reasons.

First, the nation is more secure from foreign threats than it has been in 216 years. Second, because of the deficit, and the electorate's taxophobia (related to the government's diminished prestige), and the power of interest groups over career politicians, the federal government has little latitude for action. In fact, less latitude than at any time since it completely slipped the leash of constitutional restraints (once upon a time there was a doctrine of enumerated powers) early in this century. Third, the problems most trou-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Supply Side

Seeking economic reform for Russia, President Boris Yeltsin and his policymakers first embraced the view that a mad rush toward capitalism would create a stable economy. After a year of IMP-sponsored reforms, things have turned out otherwise, with no signs of market economy emerging.

A sadly lacking component of Yegor Gaidar's reforms was the stimulation of the economy's supply side. Likewise, the International Monetary Fund package calls for severe restrictions on demand to curb inflation, but does not address the supply side problems. Far from restoring productivity, it gradually destroys the productive sectors of Russian economy.

There are alternative paths of gradual transition from the command economy to a capitalist mode. One is a two-track model of "mixed economy," successfully applied in China, combining market forces with central coordination. Japan's experience of rebuilding its economy after the war provides another example of a "mixed economy," and of the role a government can play in lifting the economy through difficult times.

It is utterly wrong to identify the opponents of the misguided Gaidar reforms with the "dark forces" of political reaction in Russia. Whatever modifications in the economic reform program are introduced by the new government of Viktor Chernomyrdin, they should receive early and clear support from Western governments.

J. MONDRY, London.

The Human Side

As an American businessperson stationed in Moscow for the last five years, I never had any illusion that Russia's drastic economic overhaul would be painless. The most painful part is the knowledge that the suffering is worst among the old, the retirees, the very generation that was forced to endure the indignities and atrocities of Stalinism, the bloodletting during collectivization, the horrors of the German invasion, and now the dashed promises of a better life through communism.

All their lives this generation has been asked to sacrifice for the future. Now there is no future for them. Time has run out. The meager savings they scraped together as they struggled through life under communism, for retirement or perhaps to pass on to their children, have been cruelly reduced to pocket money by the hyperinflation of the new system.

Every time I pass a senior citizen reduced to begging in an underpass I am overwhelmed with sorrow. When I see a frail and gray-haired man foraging through a dumpster or an old woman sorting through rotten fruit behind a market, I grieve. I feel so helpless. Offering domestic work to a few of the struggling does not employ all those in need. You can only give a few bills to those who humble themselves to ask.

History books talk only of the main events in each era. They don't portray the daily struggle.

PAUL IREMONGER, Moscow.

Anti-Semitism in Italy

Regarding the report "Anti-Semitism in Italy Rings True to Echoes in Europe" (Nov. 7):

Your reporter has been misled by the confusing way the Italian weekly "L'Espresso" presented the results of an opinion poll on anti-Semitism in Italy. The poll was multistage. A first question was whether Italian Jews had cultural, social and political characteristics, in addition to religious ones, that set them apart from the rest of the population. Forty-two percent of the respondents answered "yes" and 36 percent "no."

Among those who answered "yes," 34 percent felt that Jews

were not true Italians, 56 percent that they have a special relation to money, and 9.4 percent that they lied about the Holocaust. These percentages were read as applying to the whole sample, and therefore as being representative of the whole population, whereas they reflect the opinions of 15, 23 and 4 percent of the total, respectively — alarming enough figures of course, but a far cry from those quoted.

FRANCESCO SELLA, Apples, Switzerland.

Blame Enough for All

Regarding "In Balkan Separations, a Lesson for 'Lucky America'" (Opinion, Dec. 9):

A. M. Rosenthal should appreciate just how "lucky" the American people are. Unlike the Serbs, they have not experienced Nazi occupation, along with the murderous Ustashi government installed by the Axis powers, and Communist rule over the past 50 years.

Attributing the blame and all the sickening deeds, which happen in brutal civil wars, to one side alone, is a travesty of the facts and contributes nothing toward ending the sad spectacle of Bosnia's misery.

VLADA VIJESTICA, Oxford, England.

NATO in East Europe

Regarding "Either a NATO Guarantee or Empty Words" (Opinion, Jan. 7):

William Pfaff's suggestion of a NATO guarantee of existing frontiers in the Balkans and Eastern Europe is an excellent one. Indeed, it constitutes the sole path to be followed by allied states sincerely wishing to atone for recent catastrophic blunders and avert the menace of generalized anarchy and bloodshed.

MICHAEL STYLIANOU, Athens.

School Choice for Poor

Your editorial "Chelsea Goes to School" (Jan. 8) misses the point. No sane person would suggest that the Clintons, or any other family that could avoid it, send their child to a public school in Washington. Despite high per-pupil expenditures, the Washington schools, like those in many American cities, have failed beyond redemption. The Clintons' offense lies in their opposition to policy options — the voucher system — that would permit poor minority parents to choose quality private education for their children. Politicians, publishers and editorial writers who veto educational choice for poor children are guilty of a particularly objectionable form of hypocrisy.

GALE SERING, Dublin.

Realities of India

Regarding "India in the Plural: Save This Ethos From the Dividers" (Opinion, Dec. 12) by Shashi Tharoor:

India's idealistic secularists — always in a hopeless minority — have tried their best to paper over the brutal reality that underneath the veneer of pluralism, India has always been a dogmatic and religion-dominated society.

The sack of the Babri mosque by militant Hindus has finally removed this facade. "Secular India" has witnessed, since its birth in 1947, more than 36,000 communal riots — a staggering figure for a country boasting of pluralism and tolerance.

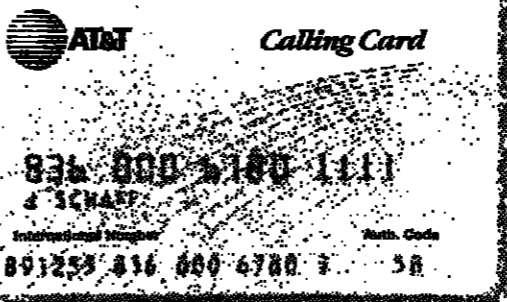
Grieving over the tattered facade of Indian secularism, or seeking an intellectual cover for it by calling it an aberration, negates history. I cannot, at this pass, help admire the foresight and sagacity of the founding fathers of Pakistan, who would not be swayed from their demand for a separate homeland for Muslims.

K. K. GHORI, Kuwait.

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Asian Leaders Question Clinton Tactics on Rights

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Officials and economists in Asia doubt that the Clinton administration will carry out threats to use economic leverage to force improved human rights and democracy in China because it would undermine economic growth and jobs in the United States.

And a decision not to use U.S. economic pressure on China would make it more difficult to single out other Asian countries, such as Indonesia, for tough action on human rights, analysts in the region said.

In the presidential election campaign, Bill Clinton's apparent readiness to insist that non-Western societies, especially China, accept American human rights and democratic standards caused widespread concern in Asia.

China and Indonesia — another likely target for U.S. pressure because of human rights abuses in East Timor — are the two most-populous nations in East Asia.

Both countries have economies with enormous potential for growth and are considered important for continued regional stability.

In a speech in Washington on Monday to

the U.S. diplomatic corps, Mr. Clinton said that foreign policy during his presidency would be built on three pillars: U.S. economic security, a restructuring of the armed forces and democratic principles.

However, there is an emerging consensus in Asia that America's new leaders will choose to subordinate advancement of democratic principles abroad in the interest of economic growth at home.

Sunil Gupta, research manager at Crosby Securities Pte. in Singapore, said Tuesday that Mr. Clinton would likely take "a pragmatic approach to Asia because he knows that his chance of fulfilling the campaign pledge of a stronger economy and more jobs in the U.S. hinges heavily on promoting exports."

In the first nine months of 1992, U.S. exports to Japan were worth \$35.1 billion and to the European Community \$75.5 billion, about the same as for the same period in 1991.

But in the first three quarters of 1992, American exports to the rest of East Asia and Japan surged nearly 7 percent to \$64 billion.

In an interview with Reuters published Tuesday, Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's senior

minister, said that the "if" that the American economy can get from exports will come from exports to Asia.

He said that Mr. Clinton could profitably use U.S. leverage on trade and security issues to open markets and sell more to East Asia, helping both sides of the Pacific to prosper.

Mr. Lee said that the new U.S. president would have to decide if his priorities were economics, or politics.

"If it is economics," he said, "then he should not muddy the situation by bringing in the politics of democracy and human rights and pressing it too hard because that would upset the economic growth that's on its way in East Asia."

China's economy, the second largest in Asia after Japan, grew by about 11 percent in 1992, providing the demand for a 22 percent increase in imports.

Timothy Moe, head of research at Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. in Hong Kong, said that the Clinton administration might maintain a strong verbal campaign against China on human rights.

But such a campaign, he added, would be separated from economic issues, such as renewal of most-favored-nation treatment for Chinese imports to the U.S., which Mr. Clin-

ton had threatened in the campaign to use as leverage for progress on human rights.

Other Asian analysts said that an increasing number of members of Congress realized that if they revoked China's favored status in June, or attached unacceptable conditions, Beijing could retaliate by slowing its imports from the United States.

American consumers, who benefit from low-cost imports of Chinese goods, would also suffer because noncompliance by China with Washington's demands would mean much higher tariffs for Chinese products entering the U.S. market, resulting in higher prices.

Analysts said opinion in Congress, where the Democrats have majority control, appeared to be moving away from the use of trade penalties against China to force the rights issue.

Senator J. Bennett Johnston, Democrat of Louisiana, said last week after visiting China that he would press Mr. Clinton and Congress to extend most-favored-nation status without attaching demands that Beijing improve its rights record.

He said that the United States should not miss the chance to benefit from China's high-speed economic growth.



An Israeli soldier stopping in front of a Tel Aviv store to watch Mr. Clinton's inaugural address.

CLINTON: Takes Office and Calls for Bold Political Change

(Continued from page 1)

three-way contest with Mr. Bush and Ross Perot, the Texas billionaire, who ran as an independent.

During the campaign, Mr. Bush referred to Arkansas as the "lowest of the low." This spawned a new group in Washington, the LOLT Society, and this week it is celebrating.

Early Wednesday morning, tears filled Mr. Clinton's eyes as he listened to hymns at an interfaith service inside Washington's Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church.

At midmorning, Mr. Bush was

host to the Clintons and Gores for coffee and reportedly left a private handwritten note for his successor on the Oval Office desk. Mr. Bush warmly patted Mr. Clinton on the back as he greeted his successor at the White House and said: "Good luck."

Earlier, Mr. Bush's national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, briefed the incoming president and reportedly advised Mr. Clinton on the use of secret codes he would use in the event of nuclear conflict. A military aide carries a briefcase called "the football" wherever the president goes.

The Senate, moving quickly to

bring the Clinton team to power, voted to confirm the nominations of Les Aspin as defense secretary, Warren M. Christopher as secretary of state and Lloyd Bentsen as treasury secretary.

Before leaving the White House for the last time, Mr. Bush took a stroll on the grounds with his dog, Millie. Mr. Bush's spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, conceded that Mr. Bush, 68, had experienced "some sadness about leaving" but said that he was also anticipating his return to private life.

After the inaugural ceremony, as a moving van backed up to the White House, Mr. Bush joined his

CAPITAL: Reflected Glory

(Continued from page 1)

attracted 1,800 guests and caused downtown limo-locks, was as conspicuous as Queen's crown of hell.

Only those on the A list were allowed up to the top floor, where guests could claw their way to a back room to catch a glimpse of such luminaries as Chery Chase, Ed Begley Jr., Richard Dreyfuss and Rue McClanahan.

Lesser guests were pointed toward the down escalator, where they wandered like the damned around a basement mall where they were served cake instead of the upstairs filet mignon, and where the best store was a closed post office branch.

John E. Morby, author of "Dynasties of the World: A Chronological and Genealogical Handbook," said: "Real royalty doesn't let Disneyland creep in. Nor does the Clinton family bear any resemblance to a dynasty."

STAFF: Lack of Subcabinet Hiring May Slow Change

(Continued from page 1)

said in an interview. Mr. James argued — and many neutral analysts agree — that the subcabinet level of government is the key to carrying out presidential wishes and that the longer those jobs remain unfilled, the slower the start on everything, and the more muted the message of change, becomes.

"This is a lost opportunity to get a fast start," said a Brookings Institution scholar, Stephen Hess.

The main reason for President Bill Clinton's slowness was his refusal to start early. Ronald Reagan, who launched the earliest and largest personnel effort in presidential history, had Mr. James in place in April, seven months before the election. Even then, only 60 percent of the top 400 jobs were filled six months after Mr. Reagan took office.

After days of arguing that the Clinton team ought to run the government they fought so hard to take over, the Bush team at the last minute changed gears and agreed to maintain in their jobs about four dozen people identified by Democratic transition officials. Officials such as David A. Kessler at the Food and Drug Administration and Bernardine P. Healy at the National Institutes of Health, who resisted leaving their posts, can stay temporarily.

The new administration has devoted considerable attention to ensuring continuity in foreign policy and national security. Mr. Clinton and Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher have installed a virtually complete team at the State Department. At least half of the National Security Council staff, as well as the deputy national security

adviser, Jonathan Howe, will remain in place for the moment.

At the White House, the skeleton Clinton team headed by Chief of Staff Thomas F. McLarty took over at noon Wednesday. At the Pentagon, five of the 44 senior presidential appointees will stay temporarily, including the undersecretary of the army and three assistant secretaries. A number of deputy assistant secretaries have been asked to stay as well.

Pete Williams, the Pentagon spokesman who is leaving right away, said there was "an enormous amount of continuity here from a military perspective" even if the civilian political leadership is not in place. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Colin L. Powell, whose term does not expire until October, has been briefing Mr. Clinton on military actions,

FBI Director Rejects Federal Allegations

WASHINGTON — William S. Sessions, the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dismissed a highly critical Justice Department report that accused him of using his office for personal gain as being riddled with "errors in fact and mistaken conclusions."

In a three-page statement, drawn up with the help of his private attorneys, Mr. Sessions said that he had conducted himself "in accordance with the law and with uncompromised ethical standards."

A Royal Bright Spot Raises Japanese Spirits

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Governing party politicians, faced with scandals and economic woe, kept turning in their national convention Wednesday to their only recent good news — the engagement of Japan's crown prince.

"Yesterday was a glorious royal day," said a legislator, Kiyoko Ono, referring to the announcement that Crown Prince Naruhito will wed a former diplomat.

"And today is a glorious day for the Liberal Democratic Party," she said, before leading cheers for Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa at a reception for 1,700 party members and guests at his official residence in Tokyo.

UN Troops Assailed By Khmers

Agence France-Press

PHNOM PENH — The Khmer Rouge asserted Wednesday that UN peacekeepers were aiding the Phnom Penh "puppet regime" guided by what they called Vietnamese aggressors in an offensive to capture their stronghold at Pailin.

The accusation came as United Nations officials in Cambodia said 12 peacekeepers in the Khmer Rouge gem-mining town of Pailin were placed under guard and restricted to the town center.

The Khmer Rouge force has also forbidden all UN helicopter flights to Pailin, even in a medical emergency, a UN spokesman said.

"They are free to move outside of their house and inside Pailin," he said. "They've gone to the market to buy some food and other things."

But the 12 troops could be reached only by a long journey over poorly maintained dirt roads. The peacekeepers are also forbidden to make a one-hour road trip to Thailand, he said.

The 12 include Australian signallers, British mine clearers, military observers from the United States, Ireland and Ghana, and Cambodian interpreters.

The Khmer Rouge have recently confronted the Pailin peacekeepers on several occasions and have accused the U.S. officer there of spying.

The faction claimed to have captured four Vietnamese officers in the "suppression operation carried out by the Vietnamese aggressors and their puppets with the support of some UNTAC chiefs aimed at capturing Pailin area," UN military sources verified that fighting between Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh government forces had occurred in Battambang Province on the way to Pailin. The extent of it was not immediately known.

The Phnom Penh government has previously said the Khmer Rouge were attempting to take Battambang's provincial capital during fighting in December. But it is Phnom Penh's forces that have gained ground.

The Khmer Rouge claimed to have killed or wounded 97 "enemy men," captured 102, including the four Vietnamese, and recruited 400 defectors in the Battambang fighting.

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IRAQ: Attacks May Help Saddam

(Continued from page 1)

tently created sympathy for Mr. Saddam. "It is possible. No question about it."

Given the changing international receptivity to military activity against Iraq and the pitfalls of a U.S. policy of limited bombing strikes, Mr. Saddam may now be better positioned to receive a more sympathetic hearing if he adopts a conciliatory approach to the new administration.

Although the U.S.-led multinational coalition that ousted Iraq from Kuwait in 1991 has been severely strained for months, it has never expressed such clear reservations about postwar U.S. military actions in Iraq. For example, despite unhappiness about the imposition of a flight-restriction zone in southern Iraq in August, most coalition members went along without public dissent.

As the strikes against Iraq again put Mr. Saddam back on the front pages of U.S. newspapers, Bill Clinton signaled that his policy toward Iraq might differ from George Bush's, Mr. Salamah noted. He was referring to an interview in which Mr. Clinton appeared to hold out the possibility — which he later denied — that Washington could resume normal relations with Iraq if Mr. Saddam improved his behavior.

By contrast, Mr. Bush and his officials repeatedly encouraged the Iraqi people to overthrow Mr. Sad-

dam, and on occasion said that the UN economic sanctions against Iraq would remain in place as long as Mr. Saddam was in power.

"Every time Mr. Clinton has expressed support for Mr. Bush's policy, he always said, 'I support implementation of the UN resolutions,' but he never said anything about destabilization of the regime," Mr. Salamah said. "The view in the Middle East is that the distinction is finally made between the White House 'wish list' and the UN resolutions."

Several Iraqi dissidents abroad criticized the United States for not targeting sites that might substantially weaken Mr. Saddam's control, such as military and police headquarters, thus reinforcing the perception among many Iraqis that the Bush administration wanted to keep Mr. Saddam — and Iraq — as a whipping boy and was not sincere about wanting him ousted.

A London-based Iraqi exile, Ghassan Attieh, said that Mr. Saddam was convincing his people "that they cannot get rid of him."

At the end of the Gulf War, he noted, "for one week, even top Iraqi officials couldn't find Mr. Saddam."

But now, Mr. Attieh said, just after a U.S. strike, "he's in a public hospital" visiting the injured. Of U.S. officials, he said: "I cannot honestly see what they are trying to accomplish. What are they proving?"

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BOSNIA: Peace Formula Backed

(Continued from page 1)

Serbia, who is blamed by the West as the key instigator of the war and whose regime has been the sole provider of food, fuel and ammunition for the Bosnian Serb cause.

Mr. Milosevic, who rules by strong-arm tactics and deft manipulation of Serbian nationalist sentiment, signaled publicly in Geneva last week that he wanted to wind down the Bosnian conflict. The signal came after more than half a year during which he insisted he had nothing to do with the war.

The Serbian leader's change of heart was forced, in large measure, by international pressure. His regime's sponsorship of the war provoked UN economic sanctions which are gutting the Serbian economy. The U.S. government holds Mr. Milosevic personally responsible for what it says have been "crimes against humanity."

In the week since Mr. Milosevic began presenting himself as a peacemaker, it has been made clear that the Bosnian Serb state, de-

spite the public protestations of some local hard-liners, is a puppet of the Serbian leader's will.

Before the vote in Pale, a long procession of Bosnian warlords, nationalist fanatics and soldiers made impassioned speeches about how it would be "capitulation" for them to sign a peace deal that denies them a sovereign Serbian state.

"Whoever Serbian boots have stepped, this is Serbia," Vukobrat Kupresanin, one deputy in the unelected parliament, said in a typically belligerent speech.

But when the secret ballot came, all but 15 Bosnian Serbs, and one abstainer, got in line behind the Milosevic regime.

"This is a step closer to peace," Mr. Karadzic said after the vote. "We are ready for an immediate and unconditional cease-fire throughout Bosnia, Herzegovina, including Sarajevo."

The call for a total cease-fire, based on the evidence of scores of failed truces, seems unlikely to win much support.

U.K. Church Picks Saddam For Its TV A...

UNITA Victory Reported

Angola City Said To Fall to Rebels

Reuters
LUANDA, Angola — UNITA rebels appear to have scored a major victory in their war against Angolan government troops with the reported capture of the key oil town of Soyo, which accounts for a third of Angola's production.

The government said its forces were still putting up stiff resistance in Soyo, which after Cabinda is Angola's most important oil center.

But diplomats and evacuees said Wednesday that there was increasing evidence that UNITA, or the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, had captured the town after two days of fierce battles and had seized 17 foreign oil workers.

Attempts were being made to open talks to win their release.

The apparent fall of Soyo is a major blow to the government, which needs cash from oil exports to fund its war with UNITA. The war resumed in earnest earlier this month.

Oil earns about 90 percent of Angola's foreign revenues, and the northwestern town of Soyo accounted for a third of the country's daily production of more than 500,000 barrels.

Industry officials said most oil activity in the area had been paralyzed by the fighting, and they could not assess whether operational equipment had been badly damaged.

Scores of foreigners, many of them Portuguese, were evacuated from the area by boat and helicopter. They said they believed UNITA had captured the town and adjacent oil facilities.

Finis Petroleos de Angola said 17 expatriates, some from service companies, had been unable to flee and it was trying to reach UNITA officials to secure their release.

Fourteen of the captured foreigners were Portuguese, one British, one Argentine and one Italian.

Texaco Panama Inc. Angola and Elf Exploration Angola, the two other major foreign operators at Soyo, have reportedly evacuated their expatriate staff but the fate of dozens of Angolan workers was unknown.

UNITA's Voice of the Black Cockerel radio confirmed that foreigners were in rebel hands. It added that despite fierce fighting in several areas it was ready to discuss peace with the government.

The radio reported heavy fighting in the Huambo, Meiongwé, Moxico, Saurimo and Malanje fronts.

State media said Cabinda was tense, and authorities feared that UNITA might be preparing an attack in the enclave sandwiched between Zaire and Congo.

The state media said UNITA forces were advancing toward northern Saurimo and that there had been fierce clashes in central Luena and in Cuneo Province near the border with Namibia.

Bottom Line on United Mogadishu: Unwary Will Still 'Get Shot on Sight'

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service
MOGADISHU, Somalia — Officially, if not literally, this city is now united. Probably only in theory, it is now possible to drive freely across the east-west "green line," the rubble-strewn no-man's-land that separates the territories of the capital's two dominant warlords, Mohammed Farrah Aidid and Mohammed Ali Mahdi.

Representatives of both men, whose militias waged artillery battles that killed hundreds after the January 1991 fall of President Mohammed Siad Barre, on Tuesday cleared away the last checkpoints leading into the area. The operation was part of a U.S.-brokered political reconciliation process that also has yielded pledges by both sides to cease hostilities, release prisoners and move militias to encampments outside of town. Mr. Mahdi and General Aidid had agreed to eliminate the green line last month.

"We want every Somali to pass freely," said an Aidid spokesman. But there may be less than meets the eye to the removal of the barricades, a chaotic and at times festive event that drew a caravan of press vehicles, U.S. officials and four armored personnel carriers from U.S. and Italian forces. Despite the promises of political leaders, residents and relief officials expressed doubt that they would soon be able to travel safely throughout the city, where a simple wrong turn can literally be the difference between life and death.

"They'll get shot on sight if they're on the wrong side of the line," Jim Shanor, a consultant to the United Nations Development Program in Mogadishu, said of the Somali drivers he employs. "On Friday, we were fully armed, we had a bunch of people, we had the UN flag flying — and they wouldn't go one inch beyond the checkpoint. There's still a lot of fear. They haven't broken the ice at the level of the people."

American military officials say the U.S.-led multinational coalition in Somalia has all but completed its mission of providing security for food distribution and relief workers. They are eager to begin transferring the operation to the UN, a move that cannot occur until the Security Council votes on a resolution outlining the scope of the mission and the rules under which the multinational troops will be allowed to use force.

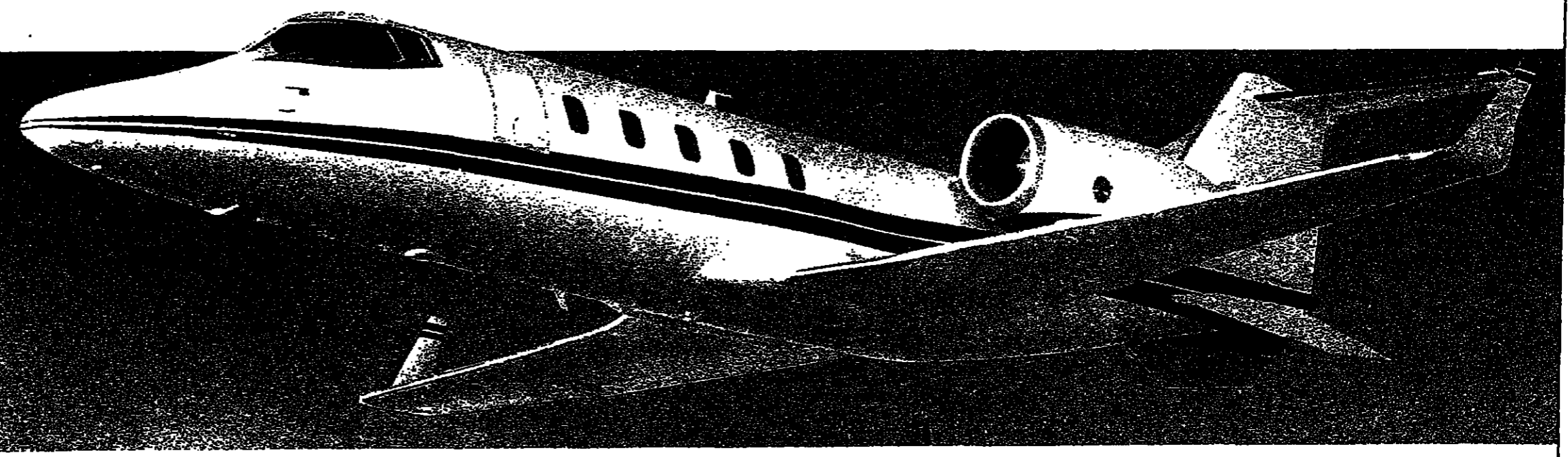
"In terms of the systematic looting and banditry, we can see that really on a serious downswing," said Marine Lieutenant General Robert Johnston, commander of the task force in Somalia. "They're beginning to get back to life as normal."

■ **A Marine Is Wounded**
 A U.S. Marine was shot and wounded in Mogadishu, a military spokesman said Wednesday, Reuters reported from Mogadishu.

"A Marine was wounded in a shooting incident last night," Captain Ed Loomis said.

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Kenya Gives UN Reassurances on Refugees' Status

Reuters
NAIROBI — The Kenyan government told worried UN officials on Wednesday that it had no intention of evicting a half million refugees, UN officials said.

They said they were given the assurance by Foreign Minister Kalonzo Musyoka when they discussed a government statement calling on the United Nations to repatriate 500,000 refugees, mostly Somalis, because of bandit attacks and scant resources.

"It seems there is no intention on the government's part to move refugees back with force," said Panos Moutzris, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. "It was more of a request to the UNHCR."

The high commissioner's office said that it was concerned about Kenya's statement Tuesday calling for the UN to send home refugees and that it would oppose any forcible repatriation.

U.K. Church Picks Saddam For Its TV Ad

Agence France-Press
LONDON — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq appeared on television screens throughout central England late Tuesday in the first commercial of his kind by the Church of England, a press report said.

The 20-second advertisement, commissioned by the Lichfield diocese, consisted of a series of harrowing photographs, followed by the question "Why?"

The commercials were made by a London agency Cogent and "are trying to get God on the agenda," a spokesman told The Times newspaper.

Of Mr. Saddam's starring role, James McCobb of Cogent said: "We just wanted a symbol that was quickly recognized as a link with global disharmony."

UN Troop Assaulted By Khmer

HEALTH / SCIENCE

Up in the Sky! Pack Hunters

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The majestic image of the lone eagle may often hold true. But scientists are also beginning to piece together a more complex picture of eagles, hawks and falcons as team players whose hunting tactics and cunning intelligence invite comparison with the wolf and the fox.

Eagles, in fact, not only mount concerted and successful attacks on the fox; they also deceive monkeys, humans' close relatives, in the deadly game of predator versus prey. By acting together, they are even able to bring down big animals like deer, antelope and African bushbucks.

Diving, swooping and executing barrel rolls, peregrine falcons double-team rapidly darting swifts, birds that no single falcon could possibly outmaneuver. As the swift veers right and left in a horizontal plane, both male and female come at it from above. The male, smaller and more agile, reverses course once it is below the swift and attacks a second time, from beneath. The multiple assaults drive swifts to such distraction that they fly into obstructions or plunge into water, becoming easy pickings.

And in the Southwest, family groups of Harris' hawks assemble each winter morning, divide into platoons and scour the countryside for rabbits. When one is found, the

platoons converge and go on the attack. If necessary, one platoon flushes the prey from brush directly into the talons of the other. If a jack rabbit leads them on a chase, the hawks pursue in relays that keep the quarry running till it drops.

These hawks are "not one whit behind a wolf pack" in their hunting behavior, said Dr. David H. Ellis, an animal behaviorist and raptor expert at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at Laurel, Maryland.

As the grimly fascinating evidence accumulates, it is forcing scientists to reassess their long-standing treatment of raptors as solitary predators. Often the birds do hunt alone, and the difficulty of observing them at work has made it hard to discover other kinds of hunting behavior.

But now, according to a study in the journal *BioScience*, there are enough observations to suggest that eagles and their cousins command a wide repertoire of predatory actions, including the most sophisticated. This command may be essential to the species' long-term evolutionary survival strategy.

Raptors' newly appreciated prowess reveals "a high degree of intelligence," said Dr. Ellis, the primary author of the paper in *BioScience*. The other authors are Dr. James C. Bednarz, a behavioral ecologist at Boise State University in Idaho; Dr. Dwight G. Smith, a vertebrate ecologist at Southern

Connecticut State University, and Dr. Stephen P. Flemming, an ecologist in Sackville, New Brunswick. Just how bright raptors are relative to the intelligent mammals they kill is unclear and a subject of future research. But in any case, the catalogue of behavior culled by Dr. Ellis and his colleagues from the scientific literature adds up to a chilling picture of raptor craftiness.

SOME hunting hawks travel with similar birds, like vultures, to disguise their presence from the prey. A number of raptors follow the leading edges of fires, rising flood waters, moving trains and even people to capture prey flushed by the disturbances. Peregrine falcons have accompanied a moving train for up to six miles for this purpose.

Gyrfalcons in Alaska often followed a trapper to catch ptarmigans, birds that he flushed while tending his traps. In an extreme example, a northern harrier prowled an active bombing range to nab animals and birds scattered by the exploding bombs.

In Venezuela, Dr. Ellis observed a white hawk traveling with a troop of monkeys acting as de facto "beaters," much as humans beat game to the hunters.

And golden eagles in the American West have been known to pounce in semicoordinated attacks on mule deer and antelope, killing them in the winter snow.

But none of this behavior consti-

tutes true cooperative hunting. As used by Dr. Ellis and his colleagues, the term requires that the foraging pair or group be a stable social unit; that some members, in a division of labor, sacrifice their own prospects for a direct kill in deference to the group interest; and that group members share in the spoils.

In the most complex forms, raptors exchange signals to coordinate the hunt and cooperate in hunting outside the breeding season. Many instances suggesting this level of behavior have been observed.

In Manitoba, an adult and a juvenile golden eagle were observed attacking a fox in team fashion: The juvenile, from a height of about 25 yards, dive-bombed the fox from behind, making loud cries to attract the fox's attention.

The fox turned to jump at the juvenile, whereupon the adult, positioned 150 yards aloft, dived silently, striking the quarry in the shoulder blades and knocking it down. The fox, evidently trying to reach cover some distance away, got up and ran again. The tandem strike was repeated. On the fourth attack, the adult eagle sank its talons into the fox and held on. The younger one joined the attack, and after a fearful struggle, the fox was dead.

Does this mean the eagle is smarter than the fox? Not likely, Dr. Ellis said, since "the fox will run the same game on him." In Montana, he said, he has seen foxes



Diversion and attack: While vervet monkeys emerge from the cover of tree foliage to watch the swooping flight of an African crowned eagle, another eagle flies in from behind to snatch an unwary monkey.

Michael Robinson/The New York Times

distract a golden eagle eating its meal in an attempt to steal the food. If the eagle had simply held its ground, it could have eaten the meal and also killed a fox if it had attacked. Instead, it chased one fox away, creating an opening for the thief. "It's real clear that the fox is smarter," he said.

On the other hand, raptor teamwork appears to signify a higher order of behavior than the coopera-

tive hunting of spiders and ants, in whom it is genetically programmed.

Dr. Ellis has spent months observing the behavior of golden eagles, and he says, "It's hard for me to imagine that they hadn't learned from their mistakes early on and were profiting from that learning, which means they're intelligent rather than practicing something innate." All of this, he says, is grist

for further investigation — a daunting task, given the difficulty of studying raptors.

Many other instances of coordinated hunting by pairs of raptors have also been reported. In southern Africa, two black eagles were observed to approach a colony of cape vultures. While the leading eagle flew over the nest and the adult vultures tried to drive it away, the trailing eagle glided in from

behind and snatched a vulture chick in each foot.

Dr. Ellis and his colleagues speculate that when raptors hunt alone, they will not even try to capture prey that they know can be captured only through teamwork; it is not worth the expenditure of energy. But bigger game or the quicker capture resulting from group efforts can make the expenditure worthwhile.

The Alarming Hepatitis C: What Is the Cause? What Are the Risks?

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Tuesday is liver clinic day at the Veterans Affairs Hospital in Washington, a time when patients with every sort of liver ailment are seen by Dr. Leonard Seeff and his staff. Last week was typical. Dr. Seeff saw 15 patients. Thirteen had hepatitis C, a tenacious and insidious and sometimes fatal virus that infects the liver and that only now is becoming recognized as a public health threat.

The virus is a medical mystery. Ever since a test to detect it in blood became available in 1990, doctors are finding more and more people who are infected but have no symptoms. Some 20 to 40 percent of people coming to inner city hospitals have the virus, as do 80 percent of intravenous drug users. Yet, to doctors' puzzlement, about 40 percent of hepatitis C carriers say they never used intravenous drugs, never had a transfusion before 1990 when blood was first screened for the virus, and have no appar-

ent reason for contracting the infection by blood-to-blood contact.

Equally mysterious is the clinical course of the disease. It can take many years for the virus to damage the liver. Doctors are feverishly trying to learn how to treat the virus, which seems impervious to the immune system's attempts to squelch it and which, a new study shows, seems never to go away once it enters the liver.

"It's a very scary situation," said Dr. Robert Penillo, who is director of gastroenterology at the Veterans Affairs Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri.

Among Dr. Seeff's patients was Bob Moran, 42, who lost both his legs in Vietnam in 1970 when he stepped on a land mine. When he went for an annual physical examination two years ago, his doctor noticed that his liver enzyme concentrations were low and suggested he have further tests.

A year later, Mr. Moran followed his doctor's advice. The diagnosis: hepatitis C. Mr. Moran said he is pretty certain he got the infection from blood transfusions when he was injured 23 years ago.

Kenneth Sparks, 42, used intravenous drugs from 1986 until 1988. A year and a half ago, after a physical exam, he learned he had hepatitis C and cirrhosis of the liver, although he has no symptoms.

The mystery case was Lyntellus Brooks Sr., 66. He never used drugs and never had a transfusion. Yet he has hepatitis C.

The more that investigators see patients with hepatitis C, the more they wonder whether the virus has always been as common or whether it is a newly emerging threat.

Dr. Seeff thinks that it has become much more common now than in previous decades. One reason, he said, is that if it were as prevalent now as in the past, and if, as expected, many patients eventually have serious liver damage, there should now be enormous numbers of patients with liver cancer and liver disease. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that at least 150,000 people in the United States are newly infected with hepatitis C each year; yet liver disease kills only 35,000 to 40,000 a year.

An indirect sign that the disease may now be

more prevalent comes from a study of blood, stored since World War II, that was drawn from soldiers inoculated with a tainted yellow fever vaccine. The vaccine, made with human serum, infected 350,000 troops with hepatitis B. Dr. Seeff and his colleagues found. The hepatitis B virus, which is entirely different from hepatitis C virus, lingered in only 1 percent of the soldiers, who became chronic carriers.

WHEN the blood test for hepatitis C became available in 1990, Dr. Seeff used it to screen the stored blood samples. He was surprised to find no hepatitis C in the blood of the vaccinated troops or in the unvaccinated men who served as a comparison group. In contrast, as many as 13 percent of the comparison group had hepatitis B infections acquired in the usual ways. Dr. Seeff and others say they strongly suspect that hepatitis C existed in the 1940s, but the vaccine study suggests it was not so common.

Hepatitis, a liver infection that manifests itself as jaundice, has been known since ancient

times. But it was not until the massive infection of the World War II soldiers that scientists had proof that a form of hepatitis could be transmitted by blood.

Disturbed by their inability to understand how hepatitis is transmitted, researchers in the United States and in England then conducted studies trying to give hepatitis to "volunteers," mostly children with Down syndrome and prisoners, Dr. Seeff said. Those "horrendous" studies eventually led to the isolation of the hepatitis viruses and development of a hepatitis B vaccine.

In the 1960s, researchers began studying cases linked to blood transfusions. To their astonishment, hepatitis B accounted for only a small percentage of the cases. With the isolation of the hepatitis C virus in 1987, it is now known that the non-B hepatitis was actually hepatitis C.

If the prevalence of hepatitis C is growing, it may be due to the epidemic of intravenous drug use in the 1960s and '70s, researchers say. Dr. Miriam Alter of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention showed in a paper published on Dec. 31 that almost everyone infected with hepatitis C goes on to become a chronic

carrier, whether or not they develop symptoms of disease. So, with an ever-expanding pool of infected people who generally have no symptoms for years or decades, the disease could mushroom in the population.

But that still leaves the question of how people like Mr. Brooks got infected. Dr. Alter and her colleagues found that like him, 40 percent of people with hepatitis C say they never had a transfusion and never used intravenous drugs. The most common link is poverty, she said. Dr. Alter said the virus even shows up in one out of 200 blood donors, a highly screened, healthy group of people.

One possibility is that the virus is spread through sexual contact. But, said Dr. Harvey Alter, a hepatitis researcher at the National Institutes of Health, "If it's spread sexually, and it probably is, it's spread inefficiently." Groups that are at high risk for sexually transmitted diseases are at much lower risk for hepatitis C, he said. For example, 60 to 80 percent of homosexual men were infected with the AIDS virus or hepatitis B virus, but just 4 percent were infected with hepatitis C.

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MSFT	41 1/4	40 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	+1/4
ORCL	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	+1/4
EA	28 1/4	27 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1/4
INTL	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+1/4
WDC	14 1/4	13 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1/4
QCOM	11 1/4	10 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
AVL	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ADSK	9 1/4	8 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1/4
SGS	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4
PLT	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
INTL	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+1/4
WDC	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+1/4
QCOM	4 1/4	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1/4
AVL	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1/4
ADSK	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1/4
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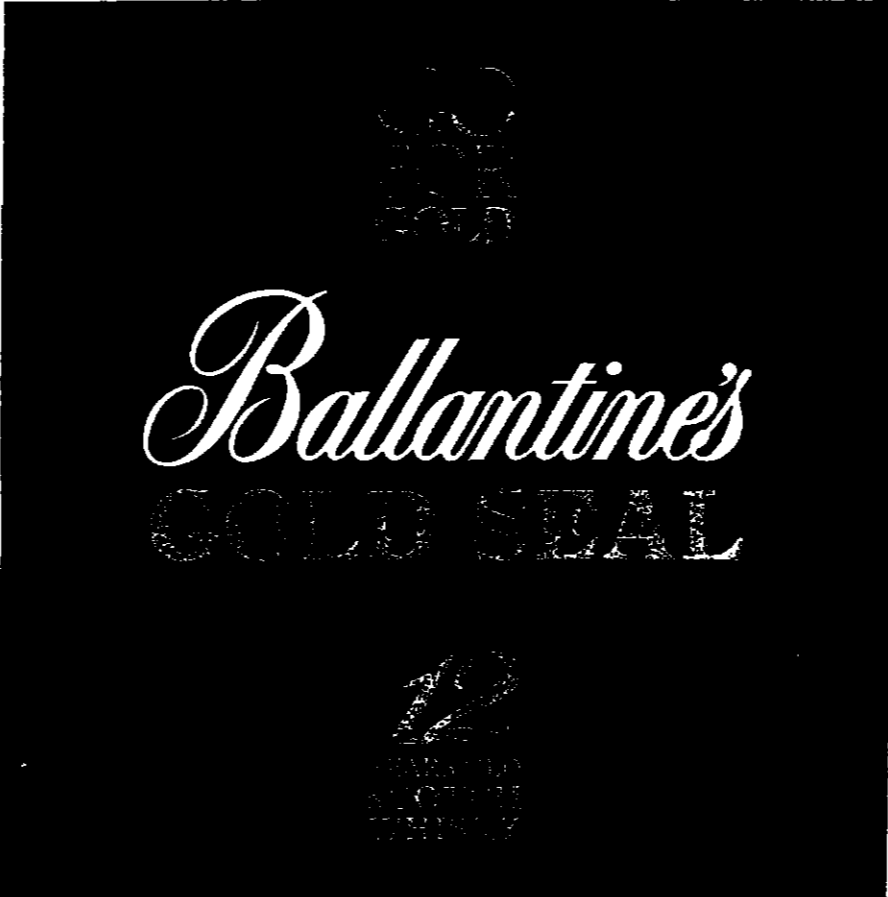
Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	112 1/4	111 3/4	112 1/4	112 1/4	+1/4
MSFT	41 1/4	40 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	+1/4
ORCL	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	+1/4
EA	28 1/4	27 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1/4
INTL	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+1/4
WDC	14 1/4	13 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1/4
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Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	112 1/4	111 3/4	112 1/4	112 1/4	+1/4
MSFT	41 1/4	40 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	+1/4
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INTL	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+1/4
WDC	14 1/4	13 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1/4
QCOM	11 1/4	10 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
AVL	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ADSK	9 1/4	8 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1/4
SGS	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4
PLT	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
INTL	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+1/4
WDC	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+1/4
QCOM	4 1/4	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1/4
AVL	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1/4
ADSK	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1/4
SGS	1 1/4	0 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
PLT	0 1/4	0 3/4	0 1/4	0 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	112 1/4	111 3/4	112 1/4	112 1/4	+1/4
MSFT	41 1/4	40 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	+1/4
ORCL	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	+1/4
EA	28 1/4	27 3/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	+1/4
INTL	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+1/4
WDC	14 1/4	13 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1/4
QCOM	11 1/4	10 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
AVL	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ADSK	9 1/4	8 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1/4
SGS	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4
PLT	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
INTL	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+1/4
WDC	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+1/4
QCOM	4 1/4	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1/4
AVL	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1/4
ADSK	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1/4
SGS	1 1/4	0 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
PLT	0 1/4	0 3/4	0 1/4	0 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	112 1/4	111 3/4	112 1/4	112 1/4	+1/4
MSFT	41 1/4	40 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	+1/4
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INTL	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+1/4
WDC	14 1/4	13 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1/4
QCOM	11 1/4	10 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	+1/4
AVL	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ADSK	9 1/4	8 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1/4
SGS	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4
PLT	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
INTL	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+1/4
WDC	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+1/4
QCOM	4 1/4	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1/4
AVL	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1/4
ADSK	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1/4
SGS	1 1/4	0 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
PLT	0 1/4	0 3/4	0 1/4	0 1/4	+1/4

Symbol	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	112 1/4	111 3/4	112 1/4	112 1/4	+1/4
MSFT	41 1/4	40 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	+1/4
ORCL	45 1/4	44 3/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	+1/4
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INTL	18 1/4	17 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	+1/4
WDC	14 1/4	13 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	+1/4
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AVL	10 1/4	9 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	+1/4
ADSK	9 1/4	8 3/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+1/4
SGS	8 1/4	7 3/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	+1/4
PLT	7 1/4	6 3/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	+1/4
INTL	6 1/4	5 3/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	+1/4
WDC	5 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	+1/4
QCOM	4 1/4	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	+1/4
AVL	3 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	+1/4
ADSK	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	+1/4
SGS	1 1/4	0 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	+1/4
PLT	0 1/4	0 3/4	0 1/4	0 1/4	+1/4



THE TRIBUNE

INTERNATIONAL
Messenger
Rep Review

Exchange Rates

London	1.66
Paris	6.55
Frankfurt	1.36
Geneva	1.48
Zurich	1.48
Basel	1.48
Brussels	36.36
Amsterdam	2.20
Stockholm	4.76
Copenhagen	4.76
Helsinki	4.76
Oslo	4.76
Warsaw	20.48
Prague	20.48
Brno	20.48
Vienna	13.76
Budapest	20.48
Berlin	1.36
Moscow	16.00
Beijing	8.27
Tokyo	160.00
Singapore	1.36
Manila	1.36
Bombay	1.36
Calcutta	1.36
Madras	1.36
Colombo	1.36
Delhi	1.36
Hyderabad	1.36
Jaipur	1.36
Kolkata	1.36
Lahore	1.36
Lucknow	1.36
Patna	1.36
Ranchi	1.36
Varanasi	1.36
Chennai	1.36
Coimbatore	1.36
Hyderabad	1.36
Bangalore	1.36
Chennai	1.36
Madurai	1.36
Trichy	1.36
Vellore	1.36
Madurai	1.36
Trichy	1.36
Vellore	1.36

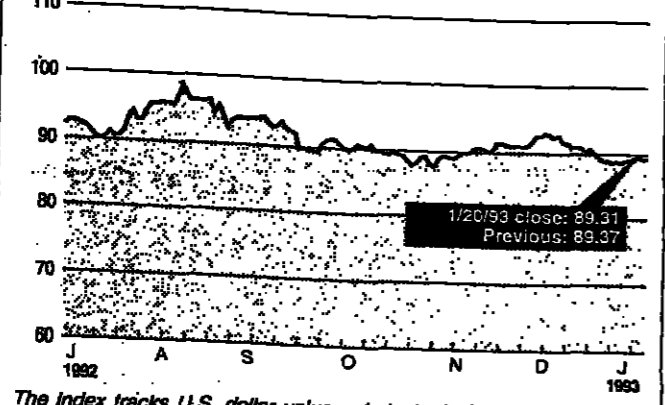
صحة من الاجل

(Continued on page 13)



THE TRIB INDEX: 89.31

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index... composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries...



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland...

Asia/Pacific Europe N. America

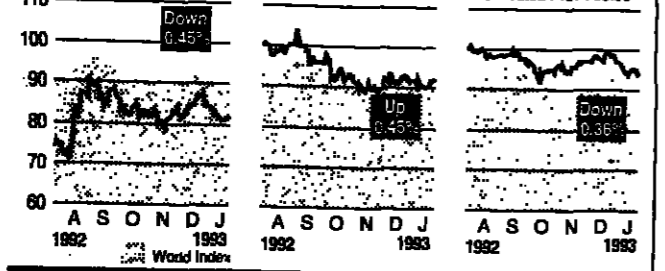


Table with 3 columns: Region, Index Value, % Change. Rows include Energy, Utilities, Finance, Services, Capital Goods, Raw Materials, Consumer Goods, Miscellaneous.

Weak Retail Sales Dent U.K. Hopes

By Erik Ipsen
LONDON — Britain's growing gaggle of economic optimists scurried for cover Wednesday after the news that retail sales in December fell by 0.7 percent instead of posting the increase that had been almost universally forecast.

With the trade balance deep in deficit and with import growth outstripping growth in economic output, the experts agree that the last thing Britain needs is a strong consumer-led recovery that would suck in more imports.

fiscal deficit yawning ever wider, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, will probably be forced to announce some tax increases to reassure the markets that the situation is under control.

The good news is that a consumer boom right now would cause a deficit disaster.

"Obviously it was a shock," said Andrew Milligan, an economist with Smith New Court. "For the economy as a whole it is a worrying figure."
The analysts clung to their forecasts of a modest economic recovery this year, but the hope that it could prove to be something more than that was dealt a serious blow by the disappointing sales in the crucial Christmas selling season. The decline in sales also fired up hopes of a further cut in British interest rates.

Today's figures just dampen down some of the excessive optimism that had built up around the end of the year," said Peter Fellner, an economist at NatWest Capital Markets. Economists were quick to point out that even with December's disappointing performance, retail sales in the final quarter of the year still showed a slight gain on the previous quarter and were nearly 1 percent above the figure for the final quarter of 1991.

Economists also stress that much of the impact from the dramatic loosening in monetary policy that followed Britain's exit from the European exchange-rate mechanism in September has yet to be seen. Many floating-rate mortgages, for instance, are adjusted annually in the first quarter of the year, thus the impact of the 3 percentage point reduction in base rates since September has yet to be felt by a significant number of households. Similarly, the effect of the pound's devaluation on exports is only beginning to show up.

Tenneco Chairman Has Tumor

Bloomberg Business News
HOUSTON — Michael Walsh, chairman of Tenneco Inc., said Wednesday he had been diagnosed with a "mid-grade brain tumor" that was treatable and would not hinder his ability to run the diversified industrial company.

U.S. Presses Steel Trade Fight

By Keith Bradsher
WASHINGTON — The Commerce Department is likely to impose broad steel import tariffs averaging up to 25 percent next week, U.S. steel industry officials and trade analysts said Wednesday, after the department imposed tariffs of up to 167 percent on a narrow category of steel imports late Tuesday.

make the decision next week because of delays in the confirmation of Commerce Secretary-designate Ronald H. Brown and in the selection of his senior aides.
Nations in Western Europe, East Asia and Latin America have already protested the Commerce Department's investigation of their steel pricing and subsidy policies, and are sure to complain harder when the new tariffs are imposed.

Mr. Walsh, 50, who has been orchestrating Tenneco's \$3 billion restructuring since taking over as chief executive in December 1991 and chairman in May 1992, said he would not resign.
Medical experts have told Mr. Walsh that the median survival rate for patients in his condition was five to six years. He has been credited by analysts with turning around the company's financial performance after a 1991 loss of \$73 million.

A dozen American steelmakers have sought steep tariffs on \$2.5 billion-worth of annual steel imports from 19 countries. The American industry claims that foreign rivals are violating U.S. anti-dumping law by routinely charging less for steel in the United States than in their home markets. The dispute involves flat-rolled steel used in auto body panels and plate steel used in construction.

The United States imported only \$89.8 million worth of the steel bars from the four countries in 1991, the most recent year for which figures are available. But the decision is a general indicator of next week's likely results, because the comparison of domestic and foreign steel prices was performed over roughly the same period early last year as the much broader cases up for decisions next week.

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Messengers of Bad News Reap Rewards Over IBM

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — All the bad news about International Business Machines Corp. has been good news for a pair of IBM-watchers whose timely critiques of the company's plight are making them the talk of the high-tech community: Mark Stahlman, a New York-based financial adviser, and Charles Ferguson, a consultant from Cambridge, Massachusetts.

How times have changed. The thriving cottage industry of consultants, analysts and market researchers that track and ponder IBM used to be a respectful lot. Management gurus from Peter Drucker to Tom Peters puzzled over what made IBM so good.

But IBM isn't getting much respect these days. And the analytic question of the moment, addressed by both Mr. Stahlman and Mr. Ferguson, is: What went so wrong, seemingly so fast at IBM?

The 45-year-old Mr. Stahlman weighed in first. He gained notoriety last month when his lengthy article, "Why IBM Failed," was yanked at the last minute from the January-February issue of the Harvard Business Review.

Mr. Stahlman charged that his piece had been pulled as a favor to IBM, after pressure from Harvard Business School professors close to the company. IBM denies any interference. Mr. Stahlman, president of New Media Associates, is hustling to finish a book that will expand on the piece he wrote for the Business Review.

Mr. Ferguson, a 37-year-old computer expert, has already completed his book, "Computer Wars: How the West Can Win in a Post-IBM World," written with Charles R. Morris.

The Ferguson-Morris team has written a 14-page "open letter" to IBM's directors in advance of the Jan. 26 board meeting. The letter calls for the resignation of IBM's chairman, president and most of the directors.

There are common themes in the arguments of Mr. Stahlman and Mr. Ferguson. The main one is that IBM became too much of a traditional bureaucratic company in a fast-changing industry. The

See IBM, Page 14

Nike Sets TV Venture With Talent Agency

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Nike Inc., the world's biggest athletic-shoe maker, and Creative Artists Agency, Hollywood's most aggressive talent company, have embarked on what some analysts call a risky venture to create a multimillion-dollar global sports entertainment business.

The events will surely showcase two basketball stars with ties to the companies — Magic Johnson, a CAA client, and Michael Jordan, who makes ads for Nike.

Plans call for the companies to produce a series of sporting events starring top athletes in live or made-for-TV specials. The programs will air around the world, taking advantage of emerging technologies such as satellite broadcasting and channel expansion.

The venture, announced Tuesday, brings together two of the country's most growth-minded companies. Nike, with more than \$3.4 billion in revenue last year, has already revolutionized the sportswear business. It is now aggressively moving into licensing products and managing athletes.

The two companies declined to provide specific details of the agreement, except to say that they planned to announce their first event this spring. Sources close to the talks said Nike and CAA foresaw great opportunities in the expanding world of television, in which cable companies, broadcast networks and telecommunications firms are all participants.

CAA, which represents celebrities as diverse as Kevin Costner, Michael Jackson and Magic Johnson, has branched into everything from advertising to consulting on new technologies.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Forward Rates, Gold. Includes various financial data points and interest rates.

UNION BANCAIRE PRIVÉE GENÈVE. A unique blend of Capital strength, Swiss "savoir-faire" and Innovative asset management. A Swiss Bank for private investors worldwide. PERSONALISED FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES.

MARKET DIARY

Earnings Questions Depress Blue Chips

NEW YORK — Questions about earnings at blue-chip companies are raising doubts about the stock market, where the over-the-counter issues have been providing most of the gains in recent sessions.

Two days at a time, he said. "Institutions are forced to sell their lagging issues to raise cash to buy the hot stocks of the moment."

Views on German Rates Strengthen the Mark

NEW YORK — The dollar fell Wednesday and the mark strengthened as investors took the view that the Bundesbank was unlikely to cut interest rates Thursday, dealers said.

David Greenberg, a dealer at Banque Paribas, said the market did not react to President Bill Clinton's inaugural address.

World Stock Markets

Table of world stock markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, and Zurich.

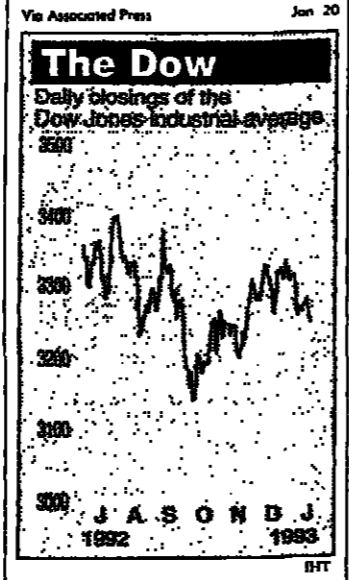


Table of NYSE Most Active stocks including Tuckco, Citicorp, and others.

Table of NYSE Indexes including Composite, Industrials, and Utilities.

Table of NYSE Daily market data including Advancing, Declining, and Total Issues.

Table of NYSE Diary market data including Advancing, Declining, and Total Issues.

Table of NYSE Diary market data including Advancing, Declining, and Total Issues.

Dow Jones Averages

Table of Dow Jones Averages including Industrials, Utilities, and Finance.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table of Standard & Poor's Indexes including Industrials, Utilities, and Finance.

NYSE Indexes

Table of NYSE Indexes including Composite, Industrials, and Utilities.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table of NASDAQ Indexes including Composite, Industrials, and Utilities.

AMEX Stock Index

Table of AMEX Stock Index including Composite, Industrials, and Utilities.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table of Dow Jones Bond Averages including 30 Bonds, 10 Industrials, and 10 Utilities.

Market Sales

Table of Market Sales including NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE 4 p.m. volume, and NASDAQ 4 a.m. volume.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table of N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading including Buy, Sell, and Short.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 Index Options including Call and Put.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table of European Futures including Food, Metals, and Stock Indexes.

Food

Table of Food futures including Wheat, Soybeans, and Corn.

Metals

Table of Metals futures including Aluminum, Copper, and Zinc.

Financial

Table of Financial futures including 3-Month Sterling, 3-Month Eurodollar, and 3-Month Eurodollar.

Industrials

Table of Industrials futures including Gas Oil, Brent Crude Oil, and West Texas Intermediate.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Table of U.S. / AT THE CLOSE including DALLAS (Bloomberg) and GE's Earnings Growth Is Mixed.

LTV Offers Recovery Plan

DALLAS (Bloomberg) — LTV Corp., in its third attempt to emerge from bankruptcy proceedings since filing for Chapter 11 in July 1989, unveiled on Wednesday a plan that would resolve claims totaling \$9 billion, including \$3 billion in pension-related obligations.

A Battered AMR Is Wary for 1993

DALLAS (Combined Dispatches) — AMR Corp. announced Wednesday dismal results for 1992, largely because of a weak U.S. economy and the fare wars that battered its American Airlines unit, and its chairman offered a gloomy assessment for 1993.

GE's Earnings Growth Is Mixed

FAIRFIELD, Connecticut (Bloomberg) — General Electric Corp. said Wednesday that its fourth-quarter profit advanced 6 percent to \$1.34 billion, and that earnings in the company's financial services, turbines and medical-electronics divisions showed double-digit growth in 1992.

Electronics Sag at Westinghouse

PITTSBURGH (Bloomberg) — Westinghouse Electric Corp. said Wednesday that fourth-quarter profit from continuing operations declined 34 percent to \$91 million as revenue from the company's electronics-systems division dropped.

Northwest-KLM Links Are Detailed

EAGAN, Minnesota (Combined Dispatches) — Northwest Airlines and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines on Wednesday announced some of the ways they would share services.

Judge Clears Schwinn Sale

CHICAGO — A federal bankruptcy judge gave final approval for the \$60 million sale of Schwinn Bicycle Co. to a company held by Sam Zell, a specialist in takeovers.

U.S. FUTURES

Table of U.S. Futures including Grains, Metals, Livestock, and Financial.

Table of U.S. / AT THE CLOSE including DALLAS (Bloomberg), GE's Earnings Growth Is Mixed, Electronics Sag at Westinghouse, Northwest-KLM Links Are Detailed, and U.S. FUTURES.

Wasse A Big RATES: NY Wednesday

IBM: Messengers of Bad News About the Computer Giant Reap Rewards

(Continued from first finance page)
 failure of IBM's top management, both critics argue, was that it could not see the need to change its organization and focus, so lulled was it by its lucrative mainframe business.

Mr. Ferguson presents the more vivid case. He harshly criticizes John F. Akers, the chairman, and Jack D. Kuehler, president.

A former software analyst for IBM, Mr. Ferguson acknowledges that until about 1989 he was a defender of IBM. "I couldn't bring myself to believe that a small number of people—a hundred or so—could have let this franchise slip away so quickly," he said.

The letter Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Morris wrote to the IBM board is

filled with phrases like "grossly mismanaged" and "sheer managerial incompetence."

The Ferguson book is more temperate in tone. Its contention is that the culture of the company gradually became dominated by a blend of caution and arrogance, with in-house innovations too often held back from the marketplace for fear of undermining the mainframe franchise.

The main reason for the company's plight today, Mr. Ferguson explained recently, was a long series of bad management decisions, especially in giving away chances to control the personal-computer industry.

It began in 1981 when IBM selected outsiders, Intel Corp. and

Microsoft Corp., to supply the key technologies—microprocessors and the operating software—for its PCs. But, Mr. Ferguson adds, IBM later backed off from innovative chip technologies, developed in-house, that promised independence from Intel and Microsoft.

Mr. Ferguson firmly believes the shift away from big computers, IBM's mainframes and minicomputers, will accelerate.

When software, peripherals and related sales are included, Mr. Ferguson estimates that 60 percent of the company's revenue and 90 percent of its profit are attributable to those two fields. "Those two businesses are going to go away in five years or so," he said. "And that's why IBM may well be dead."

For his part, Mr. Stahlman concentrates less on technology and more on the inability of IBM's management to adjust to the changed structure of the computer industry. In Mr. Stahlman's view, there is not one computer industry, but several, and IBM mistakenly tried to impose the mainframe model cookie-cutter-style on a business like personal computers, which has a different pace, function and culture.

Mr. Stahlman's prescription for IBM is to split it up into separate companies fast, with independent managements and sales forces for mainframes, workstations, personal computers and so on.

IBM itself would become a loosely knit holding company.

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices
 NASDAQ prices as of 4:00 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100.00	90.00	IBM	1.00	3.5	15.0	100.00	90.00	95.00	+5.00
150.00	140.00	Microsoft	0.50	2.5	20.0	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00
200.00	180.00	Oracle	0.20	1.5	10.0	200.00	180.00	190.00	+10.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
10.00	8.00	Apple	0.50	4.0	12.0	10.00	8.00	9.00	+1.00
5.00	4.00	Lotus	0.20	2.0	8.0	5.00	4.00	4.50	+0.50
3.00	2.00	Novell	0.10	1.5	6.0	3.00	2.00	2.50	+0.50

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
1.00	0.80	Intel	0.10	1.0	4.0	1.00	0.80	0.90	+0.10
0.50	0.40	AMD	0.05	0.5	3.0	0.50	0.40	0.45	+0.05
0.20	0.15	Motorola	0.02	0.2	2.0	0.20	0.15	0.18	+0.03

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing
 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Latest Chg

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
100.00	90.00	IBM	1.00	3.5	15.0	100.00	90.00	95.00	+5.00
150.00	140.00	Microsoft	0.50	2.5	20.0	150.00	140.00	145.00	+5.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
10.00	8.00	Apple	0.50	4.0	12.0	10.00	8.00	9.00	+1.00
5.00	4.00	Lotus	0.20	2.0	8.0	5.00	4.00	4.50	+0.50

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
3.00	2.00	Novell	0.10	1.5	6.0	3.00	2.00	2.50	+0.50
1.00	0.80	Intel	0.10	1.0	4.0	1.00	0.80	0.90	+0.10

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
0.50	0.40	AMD	0.05	0.5	3.0	0.50	0.40	0.45	+0.05
0.20	0.15	Motorola	0.02	0.2	2.0	0.20	0.15	0.18	+0.03

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
1.00	0.80	IBM	1.00	3.5	15.0	1.00	0.80	0.90	+0.10
0.50	0.40	Microsoft	0.50	2.5	20.0	0.50	0.40	0.45	+0.05

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
10.00	8.00	Apple	0.50	4.0	12.0	10.00	8.00	9.00	+1.00
5.00	4.00	Lotus	0.20	2.0	8.0	5.00	4.00	4.50	+0.50

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
3.00	2.00	Novell	0.10	1.5	6.0	3.00	2.00	2.50	+0.50
1.00	0.80	Intel	0.10	1.0	4.0	1.00	0.80	0.90	+0.10

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
0.50	0.40	AMD	0.05	0.5	3.0	0.50	0.40	0.45	+0.05
0.20	0.15	Motorola	0.02	0.2	2.0	0.20	0.15	0.18	+0.03

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
1.00	0.80	IBM	1.00	3.5	15.0	1.00	0.80	0.90	+0.10
0.50	0.40	Microsoft	0.50	2.5	20.0	0.50	0.40	0.45	+0.05

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
10.00	8.00	Apple	0.50	4.0	12.0	10.00	8.00	9.00	+1.00
5.00	4.00	Lotus	0.20	2.0	8.0	5.00	4.00	4.50	+0.50

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
3.00	2.00	Novell	0.10	1.5	6.0	3.00	2.00	2.50	+0.50
1.00	0.80	Intel	0.10	1.0	4.0	1.00	0.80	0.90	+0.10

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
0.50	0.40	AMD	0.05	0.5	3.0	0.50	0.40	0.45	+0.05
0.20	0.15	Motorola	0.02	0.2	2.0	0.20	0.15	0.18	+0.03

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
1.00	0.80	IBM	1.00	3.5	15.0	1.00	0.80	0.90	+0.10
0.50	0.40	Microsoft	0.50	2.5	20.0	0.50	0.40	0.45	+0.05

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE Ratio	High	Low	Latest	Chg
10.00	8.00	Apple	0.50	4.0	12.0	10.00	8.00	9.00	+1.00
5.00	4.00	Lotus	0.20	2.0	8.0	5.00	4.00	4.50	+0.50

سكنا من الاجل

Sound Bytes From Singapore 'Sound Blaster' Sets Tone for the Industry

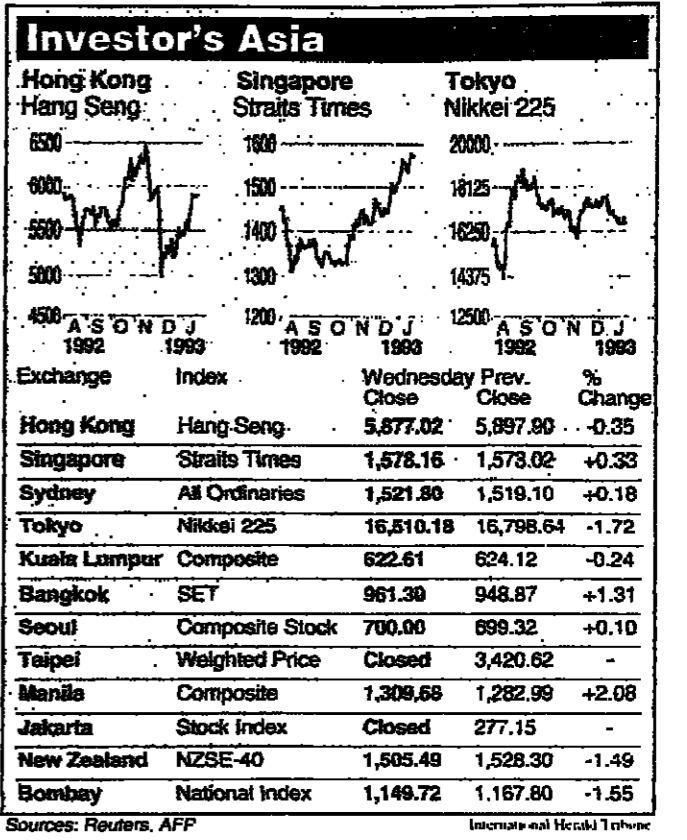
By Charles P. Wallace Los Angeles Times Service SINGAPORE — Seated in his office in a drab industrial park, Sim Wong Hoo bridges the gap between the world of computers and the world of music...

China Deal Is Reported For Elf

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HONG KONG — France's state-controlled Elf Aquitaine oil company is to help build a \$1.4 billion refinery in Shanghai...

Cathay Tries to Split Striking Attendants

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HONG KONG — Faced with a job action at its busiest time, Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. tried to divide its striking flight attendants...



Very briefly: IBM Japan Ltd. and Canon Inc. will begin selling a notebook PC with a built-in printer... Japan Airlines Co. has begun layoffs in its European, Middle East and African offices...

Japanese Sales Drop at Toyota and Nissan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co., Japan's leading automakers, posted Wednesday their second straight year of domestic sales and production declines...

Total, Sumitomo In Vietnam Project

HANOI — Vietnam has given the final share in a production deal for the Dai Hung offshore field to France's Total SA and Japan's Sumitomo Corp...

Japan Bankruptcies Up 32%

TOKYO — Japanese business failures hit a six-year high last year, a credit-research agency reported Wednesday...

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS Jan. 20, 1993. Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, asset value, and performance metrics.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

SPORTS SOCCER

Racism: In and Beyond the Stadiums

The Italians Blow Hot and Cold On an Elusive Issue's Relevance

By Anthony C. Holinko

MILAN — It was a cold day in December, one of those Sunday afternoons that makes the inhabitants of Milan's suburbs, particularly the young, migrate to Meazza Stadium in the city's San Siro quarter — to where, as one local journalist described it, "the only country they can understand exists."

"No to Racism!" read the banner, held by AC Milan players, that stretched half-way across the stadium. It was a display of solidarity to be found in stadiums all over Italy that day, a climactic finale to the show of anti-racism that had been gathering in crescendo.

For a couple of weeks it had seemed that half of the country had joined the march against the beast of intolerance, firmly convinced to stamp it out once and for all.

Like the fog in the air in northern Italy, this gust of anti-racism has had all it can do to keep from evaporating.

Stories about neo-Nazi skinheads, stadium violence, attacks on immigrants, violence in Germany and the plight of beleaguered blacks were to be found in every issue of every paper.

In Rome, the justice minister, Claudio Martelli, and the interior minister, Nicola Mancino, were working overtime on a proposed law that would sharply increase penalties for racially motivated acts of terror, and would make crimes of violence based on hatred punishable by one to seven years in jail. They also spoke of special surveillance forces and house arrests, of five-year bans from stadiums for people committing acts of violence at soccer matches. If the violence escalated, they said, the proposed law would be imposed by decree, rather than with the ratification of parliament.

Yet like the fog that freezes in the air at this time of year in northern Italy, this gust of anti-racism has had all it can do to keep from evaporating.

The following week, the word racism and the word Nazi — and any references to them — were hard to find. As Christmas drew near, the newspapers were full of stories about holiday shopping and lines at the airport. The more serious articles concerned themselves with the weekly assassinations around Palermo or Naples.

That draconian new law is still in parliament.

As for the "anti-racism Sunday": Faustino Asprilla, a Colombian who plays for Parma, and Oliveira, a Brazilian playing for Cagliari, had both been booed and had insults shouted at them. But, according to some journalists, only because they were blacks playing for the opposing teams.

In Bergamo, at the Atalanta-Brescia match, a mere seven persons had been injured, including two policemen.

In Venice, a referee had been attacked as he walked through an underpass.

In Perugia, rocks had been thrown at the opposing team's bus.

In Florence, Juventus fans went about it more like commandos. Disguising themselves as fans of the home team, they infiltrated their rivals' ranks before provoking a fight.

On the day before the Rome-Lazio match, the carabinieri, Italy's military police, had found a cache that included banners with offensive slogans, Nazi swastikas, iron pipes, clubs and chains.

In Pescara, 131 small incendiary bombs were found, along with 10 clubs, 20 chains and a box of 100 cherry bombs. Yet that Sunday was termed more or less quiet by the Italian press.

"My little experience shows something very simple, that the battle against racism is many against a few," said Aron Winter, a black from the Netherlands who was the subject of racist slurs when he joined the Lazio club last year. "If they decide to take the field, the racist few will be swept away. There won't be a battle."

Yet three years before, in July 1989, Ronnie Rosenhal, the first Israeli soccer player to be signed by an Italian team, reportedly had his contract with Udinese annulled because of a hate campaign mounted by anti-Semitic fans.

And riding the subway in Milano, one sees scrawled on a billboard: "Damned Jew Bastards."

A flag with the Star Of David is burned in Rome's Olympic Stadium. The granddaughter of Alessandra Mussolini defends fascism.

One wonders. "The recent history of Italy that high school students get in the books issued in size schools stumps with World War I," said Jacob Benatoff, a leader of Milan's Jewish community. "There is something about fascism, but only a few pages in the final few days of the senior year."

On Dec. 30, in Meazza Stadium, in an exhibition match between AC Milan and "the Christmas Stars," 282.7 million lire, more than \$200,000, was raised for the people of Biafra, Somalia.

"There is a great problem in Italian society in coping with diversities," said Doctor Enrico Franco, a Jungian analytical psychologist in Milan who specializes in collective behavior.

This problem in coping, Franco said, is caused by the country's "ecumenical, Christian structure, which says that 'we are all brothers.' This is a very nice concept, but as soon as the person who believes it is threatened by an outsider's diversity — say he plays the radio too loud and disturbs them — he suddenly becomes a damned foreigner or a damned Jew or nigger."

So the "rose-colored approach no longer works," Franco said. "Thus, to say 'we are all brothers' has been a superficial and empty gesture that has absolved Italians from 'having to truly deal with diversity.'"

And as a result of that, said Franco, "you always have an emotional reaction, whether it is a violent manifestation by Nazi skinheads or an outpouring of money for Somalia, because the thinking, feeling responses have been taken care of by the mother, the church, the party or the football club."

Game's Foreigners in Germany Resent Continuing Xenophobia

By Greg Papamarkos

FRANKFURT — "Mein Bester Freund Ist Ein Auslander" read the jerseys worn by the 18 German first division professional soccer clubs in the final match before the winter break. "My best friend is a foreigner."

It was soccer's contribution to a series of anti-violence protests that had sprung up across Germany as a result of the brutal murders of three Turkish women by right-wing extremists late last year.

For a good number of Germans in the western part of the country, the violence had long been considered a series of isolated incidents confined to those parts of their nation with high concentrations of Third World "guest workers" and refugees, and in poverty-stricken Eastern Germany, where unemployment is high and the seeds of hatred are more easily cultivated. But there were people who thought otherwise.

Bulent Sanverdi — call him Billy, he said — was sitting in the Bistro Blitz, a cafe frequented by Turkish youths in Frankfurt's fashionable Sachsenhausen neighborhood. Bistro Blitz was crowded and smoke-filled that evening, for soon Turkey was to take on the Netherlands in a World Cup '94 qualifying match.

"We are angry at the Germans," said Sanverdi, who plays soccer himself on a local club. "We come here for a better life, we work hard, we pay taxes and then we have to deal with this?"

Twenty-five years ago, he explained, his family had left Anatolia, the impoverished eastern part of Turkey, to come to Germany in a search of a better life. He was born in Germany and speaks flawless German, but he is not a citizen.

That is because he hasn't yet been allowed to become one. His official status: "A Turk born in Germany."

He doesn't believe in collective guilt, he said, but he does feel that all Germans are accountable for the rise in anti-foreigner sentiment. He thinks that most Germans do not support the neo-Nazis, he said, but many of them do passively endorse the resurgent right. And those who oppose it, well, they either cannot or do not care to do anything about it.

By now, the Netherlands had built a 2-0 lead over Turkey, and most of the fans in the cafe had lost hope and interest in the game. Orhan Bayrak, a 40ish native of Izmir who is a carpenter by profession and the coach at a local soccer club in his spare time, joined in.

"I lie in constant fear, not so much for myself as for my family," he said. Bayrak has been in Germany for 15 years.

Unlike Sanverdi, who is German-educated, Bayrak speaks broken German with a heavy accent, and he thinks that makes him more vulnerable. He has never been attacked, he said, but he and members of his family have been verbally harassed more than once.

"All I want to do is to earn more money, take my family and go back home to live in peace among my people," Bayrak said. "Maybe another five years here, I don't know. If I could, I'd leave tomorrow morning."

Coscan Coscuoglu, at the next table, overhead and nodded. He operates a fruit-stand downtown, and said:

"We are angry. We come here for a better life, we work hard, we pay taxes and then we have to deal with this?"

A Turkish player for a local team in Frankfurt

that things have become much worse since Germany was unified.

"Keep in mind that this is Frankfurt, an international city and the banking center of Germany," Coscuoglu said. "Supposedly, a better class of people lives here. Imagine elsewhere — our lives would probably be in danger every day."

"But you know," said Sanverdi, "we beat them in soccer. To me that was the best revenge."

When Eintracht Frankfurt played Galatasaray of Istanbul in the second round of the UEFA Cup tournament last November, 30,000 Turks turned out in Frankfurt's Waldstadion to support the visiting team. For Galatasaray's players, it was as if they were playing at home. The match ended in a scoreless tie and was free of incident. Fourteen days later, in the return-leg match in Istanbul, Galatasaray scored and Eintracht did not. In a considerable upset, Eintracht was eliminated. The Turkish community of more than 3 million in Germany rejoiced. It was sweet revenge.

Silvia Bauer is a native of Frankfurt. She has worked with foreigners almost all her life, and has lived abroad for several years. She certainly fits into the category of "most tolerant and open-minded Germans."

Anthony C. Holinko, who is a freelance writer based in Milan, has lived in Italy for eight years. Greg Papamarkos, a freelance writer specializing in soccer, lives in Frankfurt.

Old Hatreds Given Life by New Fears

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Pelé reveled at last summer's European Championships in Gothenburg at being more quickly recognized than King Carl Gustaf, and recalled his first visit to Sweden as a 17-year-old in the 1958 World Cup.

"So many beautiful girls!" he remembered, adding, "I couldn't take my eyes off them." And the girls, he chuckled, "They kept touching my hair. Swedish people had not seen many blacks at that time."

Pelé's fond reminiscences stand in stark contrast to the ugliness that took place in Meazza Stadium in Milan last Sunday, when a young, devastatingly quick, and black, Colombian playing for Parma was booed every time he touched the ball.

Had the 35 years since Pelé made his mark — and Muhammed Ali, Carl Lewis, Arthur Ashe and Michael Jordan made theirs — done nothing to erase the ignorance of those who would preach hate because of an athlete's skin color? Would the racists bound Faustino Asprilla out of Italy, or he can, a 35 million star having come this far from the backstreets of Tulua Valle, transcendent their bigotry?

Pelé is dated. Roud Gullit, with dreadlocks on his head and a strong anti-apartheid streak in his heart, is a modern example. Gullit hears the chants, just as the great forward Eusebio from Mozambique did in the 1960s. Eusebio stayed on to be honored by all nationalities and creeds at his recent, 50th birthday match in Lisbon.

Their message: Hold onto your pride, and play to minimize the discrimination that is the bane of sports.

Jesse Owens, who upstaged Hitler at the 1936 Berlin Olympics, left this legacy: Beat 'em on the track, on the pitch, in their damned bunkers. "Ain't no difference between the races," Owens said. "If the black athlete is better than the white it's because he's hungrier, he wants it more."

Even that is discriminatory. We wouldn't dare exclude women in today's statement, and few now think a competitor of any color is inherently superior.

But Asprilla can grasp Owens' meaning. So might Anthony Yeboah and the other Africans playing in Germany. And so might Jean Claude Mbemba, who was beaten up in a crowded street in Budapest because he is the one black soccer player in Hungary. When the thugs shouted at Mbemba to go home, their ignorance showed. Home has not been the Congo for eight years, and his child, born in Budapest, has the same nationality as her father's attackers.

Harrowing though it must be to stand out as a foreigner — especially with Europe's new xenophobic rage — no triumph will come from pretending the abuse isn't happening.

Reading today's articles from Germany and Italy, I see that Yeboah claims he "never had any problems." Why then did he put his name on a letter to Bild Zeitung a year ago saying that he, and two other Ghanaians, feared that chants of "nigger, nigger in the bush" were stirring violence that could kill?

Yeboah conquers fear with more goals than any man, white, black, brown or pink, in Bundesliga matches. But Souleymane Sane, his countryman, admits to once breaking the nose of a German player who called him a black pig.

At the other extreme, reports that anti-Semites in Udine drove away Ronnie Rosenhal were exaggerated, the Israeli says. Rosenhal, now with Liverpool, says that "Udinese didn't want me, they preferred the Brazilian Balbo. Anti-Semitism was only a secondary reason." So did pragmatism, not full blown bigotry, rule that one? We must assume nothing.

SOME YEARS ago, after a television broadcast on the situation of black soccer players in Britain, I received Ku Klux Klan threats calling me a "nigger lover." Later, writing about the violent racism between Arab Africans and black sub-Saharan Africans at a soccer tournament in Morocco, I was rebuked with the statement: "You whites, you know nothing."

Little or nothing. But we try to understand that sport mirrors life, that it is a dangerous vehicle for nationalism, that when thousands of Germans give sea hel salutes after winning the 1990 World Cup in Rome some sinister reversion to Hitlerian times might have become the consequence of the mass unemployment caused while neo-Germans are squeezed back into one.

A letter to the Herald Tribune last week succinctly summed it up: "The problem is xenophobia, not racism," wrote Petra Bour. "This is the new German problem."

Not so new, and not only German. But in the sporting field, it can be contained and overcome.

Indeed, while England, for 20 years, tried to ignore hooliganism until it killed in great numbers, a racism similar to Italy's and Germany's was slowly evolving in its own solution. In 1975, I polled the English clubs with a question: Would they recruit a black player? Twelve said never, 10 dodged the question; two already had blacks.

Today, almost 200 of the 2,000 professional soccer players England are black, either English-born, from Caribbean former colonies or new arrivals from Africa. Today there are one or two clubs which still stupidly cling to the stereotype that blacks are more graceful — as if George Best was not the most hypnotic player soccer ever saw — but less tough, less disciplined, less good team players. (And tell that to the succession of black heavyweight world champions, or the basketball "Dream Team.")

Now, though pockets of racism and anti-Semitism pollute England as anywhere else, sports lead rather than hold back the cause of one man, one skin, one value. Indeed, Aston Villa, contesting the English championship, employs no less than 10 blacks, half its first team pool.

Pigmentation is no longer the issue. Instead, the English players' union now asks Parliament to stem the influx of players from Eastern Europe and Scandinavia, who, the union claims, take the jobs of Englishmen.

It may be borderline, but this is xenophobia without color. The odd day of protest shows sports people exercising their conscience. But as new barriers, and new stereotypes arise, we still find prejudice is usually born of fear.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

Japan Wants the Shootout

Reviews

TOKYO — Despite the disapproval of the governing body of soccer, Japan wants to go ahead with its plan to end every match in its new league with a victory, a league official said Wednesday.

A spokeswoman for the Japan Professional Football League said its 10 teams had agreed to send top officials to Zurich early next month to discuss a new format with FIFA.

The league does not want matches to end in draws. FIFA told Japanese soccer officials this month that it does not approve of sudden-death overtimes and shootouts.

"Our teams' representatives agreed at a meeting on Tuesday to stick to our new format for regular matches mainly because of strong support from Japanese fans," the spokeswoman said. She would give no details of the format.

"Anthony could be a little more thoughtful because he didn't like it one bit when we went to Dresden, in Eastern Germany, for a game last year, and the local fans, all 20,000 of them, were calling him names," Amoaah said.

"You know what names," he added. Amoaah said that soccer could and should play an important role in making people more aware of the neo-Nazi danger.

"Soccer can be used as a vehicle to send a message, simply because it is so popular," he said. "No other sport, no other event really, comes to people's living rooms so much and so often."

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY MOM NEVER SAYS ANY BAD WORDS. SHE USES DIRTY LOOKS INSTEAD."

JUMBLE

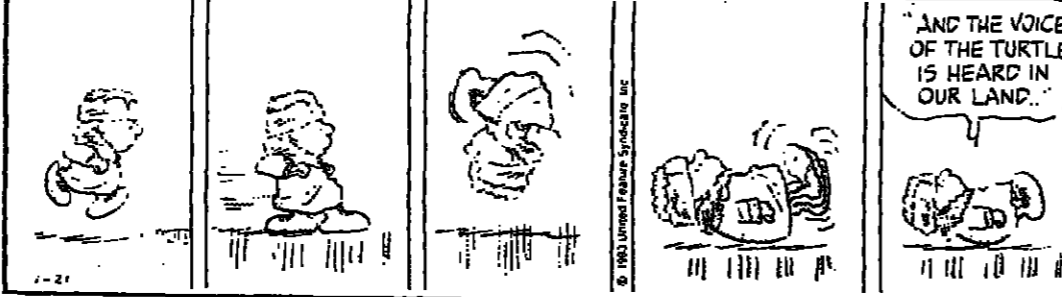


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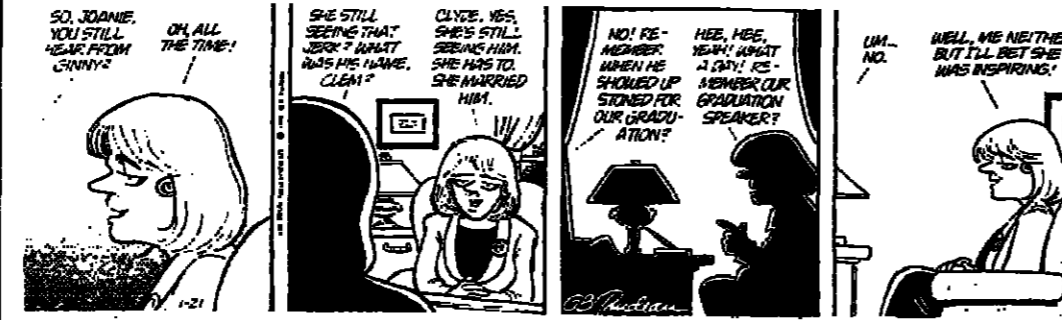
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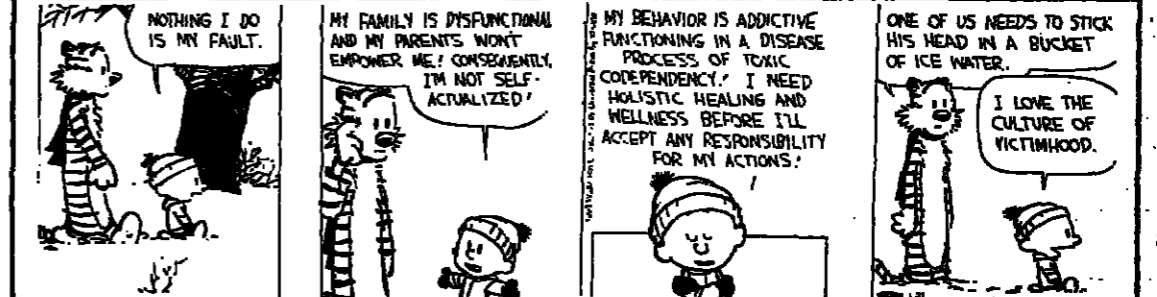
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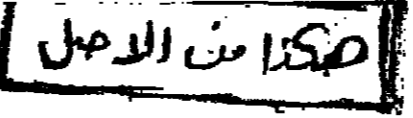
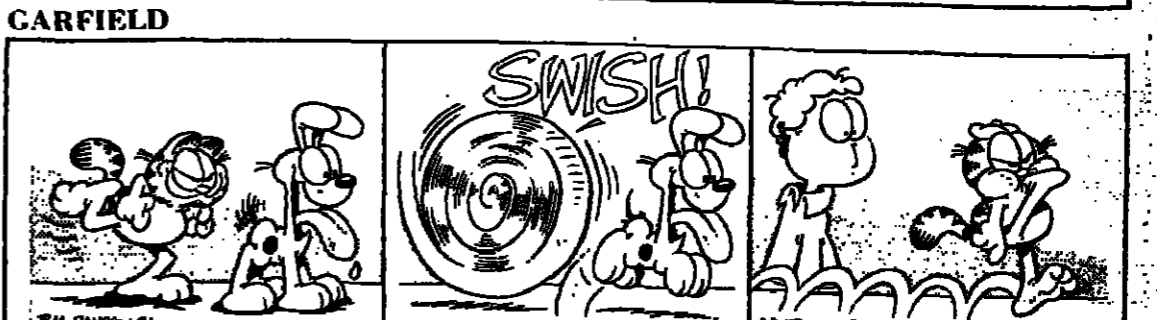
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SPORTS

Iowa Star Killed in Car Crash

Forward Street 'Glue' of Team
Chris Street, the player described by one opposing coach as the "glue" that held 14th-ranked Iowa together, has been killed in a traffic accident.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL
George Wine, the university's sports information director, said the impact with the blade drove the car across a median into another lane, where it was struck by a second car.

Street, a 6-foot, 8-inch, 220-pound (2.03-meter, 100-kilogram) junior forward who was Iowa's leading rebounder and No. 3 scorer, was returning to campus for a night class when the accident occurred.

Police Lieutenant Matt Johnson said road conditions were not a factor in the accident.

Iowa's Big Ten game Wednesday night with Northwestern was postponed and no makeup date was immediately set.

No. 2 Indiana 74, No. 13 Purdue 65; Indiana (16-2, 5-0 Big Ten) completed a rough three-game road trip unbeaten as Calbert Cheaney scored 33 points and the Hoosiers held Glenn Robinson, the star of Purdue (11-3, 2-3) to three points in the last eight minutes.

No. 4 Kentucky 73, Alabama 59; The Wildcats (12-1, 3-1 SEC) held host Alabama (9-5, 2-3) without a field goal for nine minutes in the second half, turning a 46-44 deficit into a 65-50 lead, and the Crimson Tide, which had 23 turnovers, never again got within 11 points.

No. 9 Cincinnati 103, Chicago State 43; Cincinnati got a career-high 20 points from senior center Corey Blount in his first home game since the NCAA restored his eligibility.

No. 10 Seton Hall 66, Villanova 61; In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Seton Hall (15-2, 5-1 Big East) made 12 of 14 free throws in overtime to offset 36 percent shooting from the field.

Maryland 89, No. 12 Oklahoma 78; In Baltimore, Maryland held the Sooners (12-4) to 35 percent shooting in keeping them almost 20 points below their NCAA-leading average.

No. 15 UNLV 98, Texas A&M 86; In Las Vegas, the Runnin' Rebels (10-1) extended the nation's longest home winning streak to 56 games after trailing by 15 points early in the second half.



Michael Stich, fined \$500 for swearing, tried to eat his racket; Jim Courier, right, pointed out his displeasure and was given a warning.



Michael Stich, fined \$500 for swearing, tried to eat his racket; Jim Courier, right, pointed out his displeasure and was given a warning.

Michael Jordan's Fan Is a Top Draw Himself

MELBOURNE — Court No. 8 was suddenly a very crowded place at which to watch a tennis match. Young men with Ukrainian flags draped over their heads to block the searing sun were straining for a clear view.

As for Medvedev's tennis heroes? "Jordan also," he said, with a grin so wide that his eyes practically disappeared. "This is only Medvedev's third Grand Slam event, but not the first time he has created a stir.

By Christopher Clary
MELBOURNE — A year ago, had David Wheaton beaten Michael Chang it would not have been considered an upset.

Baseball's Arbitration: How High's the Moon?

By Murray Chass
NEW YORK — Melido Perez was a 13-game winner last year, worse, he was a 16-game loser. Still, the New York Yankees pitcher has asked for a raise of \$2,635,000, the second-largest raise sought in salary arbitration this year.

Gary Sheffield of San Diego, who threatened until the last few weeks to become a Triple Crown winner last season, made his bid for the biggest raise, seeking to climb from \$725,000 a year to \$3.45 million, a hike of \$2,725,000.

Chicago White Sox, \$4 million-\$3.15 million; and Mike Henneman of Detroit, \$3,875,000-\$3 million. The largest spread between player and club figures is the \$1,325,000 that separates Jeff Brown (\$1.95 million) and the Oakland Athletics (\$625,000).

Wheaton Wins a Big One, Over Chang in Four Sets

By Christopher Clary
MELBOURNE — A year ago, had David Wheaton beaten Michael Chang it would not have been considered an upset.

training. He did not arrive in Australia until Friday. "When I left Indiana, it was snowing," he said. The combination of heat and a sore right calf put a quick end to Anders Jarryd's hopes of building on Monday's stunning victory over Boris Becker.

Top-seeded Jim Courier reached the third round with little difficulty, but lost his temper in a 6-2, 7-5, 6-4 victory over fellow American Robbie Weiss.

McEnroe Hedges on Cup
John McEnroe will definitely not play for the U.S. team against Australia on March 26-28 in the first round of the 1993 Davis Cup competition.

Wheaton played true to his roots on Wednesday, attacking whenever possible and making good use of his athletic ability and 6-foot-4 height (1.93-meter) to cover the net.

Other high-profile players who advanced included No. 3 Gabriela Sabatini, No. 6 Conchita Martinez and No. 10 Mary Pierce, who was particularly impressive in defeating Kimiko Date of Japan, 6-1, 6-1.

Open Results

NEW
Stipules, Second Round
Jim Courier (11), U.S., def. Robbie Weiss, U.S., 6-2, 7-5, 6-4; Jamie Rogers, Australia, def. Martin Damm, Czech Republic, 7-5, 6-4, 3-6, 1-1; Andrei Medvedev, Ukraine, def. Lars Koskela, Germany, 6-4, 6-1, 6-0; Chris Garner, U.S., def. John Fitzgerald, Australia, 6-2, 5-2, 6-3; Kelly Jones, U.S., def. Luis Martini, Brazil, 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0; Jan Siemerink, Netherlands, def. Andrei Chesnokov, Russia, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4.

European Cable TV: A New Day and More (Maybe) U.S. Sports

By Barry James
Europe's main cable and satellite sports channels are to merge in March into a single network called Eurosport, which promises to feature the most popular sports in Europe and major U.S. events.

SIDELINES

IAAF Again Says No to Prize Money

LONDON (AP) — The world governing body of track and field said Wednesday it would stand by its refusal to grant prize money at its world championships, despite a threat of a boycott by top athletes.

Cauten May Retire From Racing

COVINGTON, Kentucky (AP) — Steve Cauten says he may hang up his racing skills and start another career, as a broadcaster.

For the Record

Charles Barkley was suspended without pay for one game and fined \$10,000 by the NBA on Wednesday for vaulting over the scorer's table and chasing an official after his Phoenix Suns' loss Monday in New York.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for NBA Standings, Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and TUESDAY'S RESULTS. Includes team names, wins/losses, and game scores.

NHL Standings

Table with columns for Wales Conference, NHL Standings, and Campbell Conference. Includes team names, wins/losses, and game scores.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
(Continued From Page 8)

ART BUCHWALD

The Ross Perot Show

WASHINGTON — President and Mrs. Clinton were walking down Pennsylvania Avenue after the swearing-in ceremony when a man jumped out from the crowd. The Secret Service tried to stop him but the man yelled, "It's all right. I'm Ross Perot and I have to talk to the president so that we can give this country back to the people."



Buchwald

President Clinton said, "Ross, can't it wait until I get to the White House?" "It will only take a minute. I want to give you my new 800 number and tell you that I've formed a new organization called United We Stand, which will produce a government for the people — not one that only caters to the insiders and big shots in this town."

American Conductor Cancels at Paris Opéra

PARIS — The American conductor Thomas Fulton canceled out of Verdi's "The Masked Ball," which opened Wednesday at the Opéra Bastille. A spokeswoman, Pierrette Chastel, said Fulton was ill but gave no details. She said there would be no other changes in the 11 performances scheduled through Feb. 20.

Maya Angelou: Poet of the Inauguration

By Catherine S. Manegold New York Times Service

WINSTON-SALEM, North Carolina — It was one of those Southern winter days just short of raining when the sky is so gray that it blurs the horizon and seems to fuse with the grayness on the ground. The humidity hung thick as mist and had worked its way into Maya Angelou's already aching joints. "My arthritis is bad today," she said by way of greeting.



Poet Angelou: "The power of words, their power to move."

And so she called in that deep, rich voice of hers down to her niece for a bottle of Chateau Ste. Michelle, a 1990 chardonnay, "and a straw!" and then wrestled — "No, I don't need help" — with the pain in her fingers to extract its cork. Moving into a sun room that had no sun that day but was, instead, a wraparound reminder of the heaviness of the afternoon, she folded her 6-foot, 64-year-old frame into a chair of mint-green crushed velvet, poured the wine, stretched her legs and tried to hide her irritation with the pain in her body.

own myself. And she said, "You know, baby, I think you are the greatest woman I have ever met." Angelou laughed, seeing her big, boy self at the age of 20, already with a son in tow, towering over her mother, thinking nothing much about the future. She was stunned by the comment and by what her mother said next: that she had a rare combination of intelligence and kindness. The two kissed, then moved apart. But in that brief exchange something in her life had changed.

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, North America, Asia, Africa, Middle East, and Latin America. Columns include Today, High, Low, and Tomorrow's High/Low.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to a puzzle from Jan. 20.

BOOKS

MAKING THE MUMMIES DANCE By Thomas Hoving. Illustrated. 448 pages. \$25. Simon & Schuster. Reviewed by Michael Kimmelman

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott THE most un-American of American tournaments is played annually in Wiesbaden, Germany, under the auspices of the American Contract Bridge League.

PEOPLE

Mia and Woody Reach An Agreement on Visits Woody Allen and Mia Farrow have reached agreement on visitation rights, canceling a full-fledged court hearing during which both combatants in the bitter child-custody battle could have been questioned. Allen will be able to see his and Farrow's biological son, Satchel, 5, twice a week. Farrow agreed to resume psychological counseling for their 7-year-old adopted daughter, Dylan, who has claimed that she was molested by Allen.

The Italian director Federico Fellini will receive an honorary Oscar at the Academy Awards ceremony in March for "cinematic accomplishments that have thrilled and entertained worldwide audiences."

The author of a how-to drawing book says Luciano Pavarotti copied three of her works for his paintings, "Venezia," "Casa Florida" and "Parigi," which have received critical praise at exhibitions, apparently are unacknowledged copies of illustrations from a 1972 book by Mary E. Hicks, "My Adventures in Europe" — right down to the errors. The Los Angeles Times reported. For example, "Venezia," showing a bridge and canal in Venice, includes a mistake Hicks said she made in her own work — two arms on the bridge are painted outside the railing. "The books were made to be copied, but I resent it when he says that these are his original paintings," Hicks said. "I resent that he is making money from them too." Silk-screen prints of Pavarotti's works have sold for up to \$2,500 each. Hicks lives on a federal government pension. A Pavarotti spokesman, Elliot Hoffman of New York, said, "I'm a very busy guy. This is a non-story."

A romp set to the music of the Andrews Sisters against the backdrop of GIs going off to war earned the choreographer Paul Taylor a dozen curtain calls at its premiere in Paris. Despite his well-known aversion to foreign travel, the 62-year-old modern dance master was on hand for the performance.

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